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# USSR Report

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

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21 March 1985

**USSR REPORT  
MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**CONTENTS**

**ARMED FORCES**

TASS: Msu Kurkotkin on Strength of Soviet Defense Production (TASS, 21 Feb 85) .....	1
Col Gen Gorchakov on Army, Navy Day (Moscow World Service, 22 Feb 85) .....	2
Gen Shkadov Article Pegged to Army, Navy Day (I. Shkadov; TRUD, 23 Feb 85) .....	3
Letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editor, Responses (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	6
Veteran Neglect Brings Punishment	
Veterans' Indoctrinal Role Discussed	
Money From Parents Criticized	
Improperly Revoked License Returned, by A. Samorodov	
Non-reemployment Triggers Complaint, by V. Yeremiya	
Aviation Radar Training Criticized	
Railroad Ticket Sales Criticized, by N. Parshikov	
Worker Criticizes Army Enterprise, by L. Terent'yev	
Officers Punished for Deceit	
Temporary Disability Allowances Discussed	
Unsportsmanlike Rugby Team Disciplined	
Sports Club Chief Unscrupulous, by V. Zhitnikov	
Post Exchange Practices Criticized, by V. Nagornyy	
Support for Guards Improved	
Officers' Dormitory Improved	
Readers' Mail Discussed	
Construction Unit's Discipline Improved	
Quarters Complaint Still Unresolved	
Ceremonial Return of Servicemen Suggested, by V. Moldavchuk	
Book Review Mentions Ogarkov (S. P. Ivanov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 Feb 85) .....	27

## GROUND FORCES

Leading Commander Profiled  
(N. Kiselev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 19 Dec 84) ..... 28

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

Leading Officer Profiled  
(V. Aron; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Jan 85) ..... 29

## NAVAL FORCES

Leading Officer Profiled  
(A. Zlydnev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Jan 85) ..... 30

## SPECIAL TROOPS

Leading Commander Profiled  
(A. Zakharenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Jan 85) ..... 31

Leading Surgeon Profiled  
(V. Skrizhalin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Jan 85) ..... 31

Briefs  
Main Military Procuracy Collegium Session ..... 32

## CIVIL DEFENSE

Lt Gen Mikhaylik Summarizes Goals of New Training Year  
(D. Mikhaylik; VOYENNYYEZNANIYA, No 12, Dec 84) ..... 33

Talk on Civil Defense in Lithuania  
(Iliya Grigoryevich Onkolin; Vil'nyus Domestic Service,  
25 Jan 85) ..... 38

Youth Medical Training  
(K. Pegelau, V. Kupriyanov; VOYENNYYEZNANIYA, No 12,  
Dec 84) ..... 41

Letter to VOYENNYYEZNANIYA Editor: CD Instructors  
(A. Podoprelov; VOYENNYYEZNANIYA, No 12, Dec 84) ..... 44

## AFGHANISTAN

Story of USSR Soldier's Heroism  
(Moscow Domestic Service, 26 Feb 85) ..... 47

TRUD Describes Action Against Rebel Ambush  
(Yu. Dmitriyev; TRUD, 21 Feb 85) ..... 48

Pakistanis Fight, Spy Against DRA (TASS, 19 Feb 85) .....	51
DRA Officer Describes Border Village's Plight (Abdol Latif; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Feb 85) .....	53

ARMED FORCES

TASS: MSU KURKOTKIN ON STRENGTH OF SOVIET DEFENSE PRODUCTION

LD211403 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb (TASS)--Soviet military policy essentially is to ensure adequate defences and to spend for the purpose only as much as is needed, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, chief of the Logistic Administration of the Armed Forces and deputy defence minister of the USSR, says in an article written for TASS. The USSR will spend for defence purposes slightly more than 19 billion roubles in 1985, while the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1984-1985 is about 300 billion dollars.

Let no one have any doubts about the USSR's ability to provide its armed forces with everything needed for defence, Marshal Kurkotkin **stresses**. The tremendous potential of the Soviet socialist economy was demonstrated already in World War II. During that period the USSR organised military production on a scale which enabled it on average to outpace Nazi Germany already by 1943 by 70 percent in planes, by almost 100 percent in tanks and self-propelled artillery guns, by more than 100 percent in artillery and by 400 percent in mortars and submachine guns.

All in all, during the wartime years (1941-1945) the Soviet defence industry put out over 102,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery guns, 112,000 warplanes and 482,000 artillery guns.

The allies' land-lease supplies helped the USSR to a certain extent in the war effort, the marshal continues. But they constituted an insignificant part of the overall military production of our country: 13 percent in planes, 7 percent in tanks and 2 percent in anti-aircraft guns. Moreover, they were carried out mostly after the battle of Stalingrad, when the USSR was already producing armaments and war technology in sufficient quantities. During the first and hardest six months of the war, the USSR accounted for a mere 0.1 percent of the total land-lease supplies in cost terms.

The Soviet Union's economic, scientific and technical potential enables it promptly to counter any threat to our country. But we are not proponents of the arms race, in particular, in space, the marshal points out. The only sensible way to ensure security for all the peoples of the world is to reach agreement on reducing nuclear weapons and on preventing the militarisation of space.

ARMED FORCES

COL GEN GORCHAKOV ON ARMY, NAVY DAY

LD230053 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Excerpts] February 23d is marked in the USSR as the day of the Soviet Army and Navy. We have invited in our studio for the occasion a prominent Soviet military leader who fought in World War II, Colonel General Petr Gorchakov. Here is what he says:

[Begin Gorchakov recording in Russian fading into English translation] In the intervening 40 years since the victory over fascism in World War II there have been many changes in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The scientific and technological progress in the military area has raised our Army and Navy to the level of the latest requirements in armaments, organization, and command. Their combat possibilities and combat readiness have increased immeasurably. In the new conditions the young defenders of the nation are just as skillful and firm in their spirit. They are patriots and internationalists infinitely loyal to their people, to their socialist motherland. Currently, shortly before the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascists our Soviet Armed Forces remain true to their purpose, to be the guarantor of peace and security of the Soviet Union, its friends, and allies.

The Soviet people have to tackle peaceful creative tasks in the conflict conditions of the international situation, adds Colonel General Petr Gorchakov. One cannot fail to see the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist powers, led by the United States. The NATO countries expend a vast amount of strength and material resources on a scale never seen before to prepare for war. The Communist Party and the Soviet state pursue a peaceable foreign policy firmly and consistently. At the same time, in a bid to prevent another war, the Soviet Union is forced to combine a policy of peace with effectively strengthening its defense capability. That is why the Soviet soldiers do not spare effort and work to keep powder dry, to maintain a readiness to stop the hand of the potential aggressor if he raises his hand to strike. [end recording]

CSO: 1812/160

ARMED FORCES

GEN SHKADOV ARTICLE PEGGED TO ARMY, NAVY DAY

PM271614 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Today Is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Soldiers of the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] The history of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces began 60 years ago. Every generation of the Soviet people has contributed to their story and each heroic page of it is witness to Soviet servicemen's infinite devotion to their socialist fatherland and the cause of socialism.

Our Armed Forces have justified their lofty mission at every stage of their development.

Our motherland has lived in peace for 40 years. Our success in developing the socialist economy and the scientific and technical revolution have enabled us to effect major qualitative transformations in all spheres of military affairs. Given the unprecedented arms race pursued by the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, we have been obliged to enhance our Armed Forces' combat might. It is obvious that our country could not and cannot allow military superiority on the part of the forces of imperialism. Substantial changes have taken place and are continuing to take place in all branches of the Armed Forces: the Strategic Missile Forces, the Ground Forces, the Air Defense Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy. The rear services and the country's Civil Defense are also being improved. The forces' organizational structure is being upgraded and military science is being developed. This has all resulted in considerable growth in the combat potential of the Army and Navy.

Here is just one example. A modern motorized infantry division is superior to a division of the Great Patriotic War period in the following way: It has more than 16 times as many tanks, 37 times more armored personnel carriers, 13 times as many automatic weapons, and 5 times as much communications equipment, and, of course, the quality of the hardware is infinitely superior. The weight of an artillery-mortar salvo delivered by a division has increased more than thirtyfold in the post war period. The combat potential of the units and subunits of the various branches of the Armed Forces has grown immensely.

The Soviet Armed Forces today possess powerful intercontinental and medium-range strategic missile complexes, modern types of tanks, effective air defense systems, sophisticated helicopters with high combat and flying characteristics,

submarines carrying highly accurate nuclear missiles capable of hitting any target, and aircraft-carrying, missile-carrying, and antisubmarine ships.

The Armed Forces today have serving in them the sons, grandsons, and even great-grandsons of war veterans. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, they have not undergone the stern test which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our Army, Navy, and people. And whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace demand it, or it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman stands before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome any difficulty.

Our Armed Forces are a strong, united collective of Soviet people unified by the unity of their social and class interests and world view. The officer corps is the ultimate foundation and golden asset of the Soviet Armed Forces. More than 90 percent of officer personnel are communists or Komsomol members and more than 75 percent of them have a higher military or specialized military education. The Soviet serviceman, as a citizen of his country enjoying equal rights, plays an active role in its political, social, and economic life. Many generals, admirals, officers, ensigns, warrant officers, and officer cadets have been elected to leading party and soviet organs and serve as soviet deputies. The constantly strengthening and developing sponsorial ties between labor and military collectives are evidence of the indissoluble unit of the army and the people.

The Armed Forces provide for young people today a fine schooling in life, military skills, patriotism, and combat comradeship. Soldiers and sergeants return to their labor collectives having grown in stature and maturity.

The Armed Forces' educational role is also seen in the fact that servicemen play an active part in publicizing the heroic combat traditions of the Army and Navy and provide invaluable assistance to local social organizations and schools in running the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games and organizing the All-Union young people's tour of places of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory, and in the activity of various kinds of technical, rifle and other societies and sections.

In marking the Soviet Armed Forces' anniversary today, we must praise the initial military training which young people undergo in their schools, vocational and technical colleges, and other educational institutions and in the Dosaaf organizations of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes prior to being drafted into the army. Experience shows that after experiencing it young people take a more active part in army service, complete their military training more efficiently, and make a more informed choice of profession.

The Soviet Armed Forces are 67 years old. Army and Navy servicemen are marking this anniversary full of optimism and a desire to achieve new successes in the socialist competition launched in the Armed Forces this year under the slogan "Devote Our Selfless Martial Labor to the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" The USSR Armed Forces, in single combat formation with the armies of the socialist states of the Warsaw Pact, are fulfilling their

historic mission of defending peace and socialism. The Soviet Union and allied socialist states are countering the militarist line of imperialism with a consistently constructive course designed to achieve peace, international security, and detente and prevent nuclear catastrophe.

The political and professional activeness of the motherland's defenders is clearly seen in the way they carry out their socialist pledges and various combat training tasks. The exercises of varying scale carried out in the light of modern battle requirements show that the USSR Armed Forces are capable of resolving the most complex tasks in defending the gains of socialism.

Modern military service is such that it requires courage, fortitude, self-sacrifice, and high professional skills even in peacetime. High moral, political, and combat qualities have been shown in times by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel I. Zhukov, Captain First Rank L. Kuverskiy, Guards Colonel Yu. Kuznetsov, Majors R. Aushev and A. Soluyanov, Captain N. Akramov, and many other Soviet servicemen on whom the motherland has conferred its highest distinction.

The USSR Armed Forces, in a single combat formation with the servicemen of the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries, is always ready to perform with honor its sacred patriotic and internationalist duty in defending socialism and peace.

CSO: 1801/164

ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Veteran Neglect Brings Punishment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "He Disappeared in Broad Daylight"]

[Text] A report by Ye. Agapova was published under this heading [He Disappeared in Broad Daylight] in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 22 July.

The editors received a reply from the secretary of the Donetsk gorkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, S. Povazhny. He reports that the chief surgeon of City Hospital No 14, communist A. Sidorenko, received a severe reprimand with an entry in her record card for serious shortcomings in implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On measures for further improvement of material and living conditions of veterans of the Great Patriotic War" and for unsatisfactory dispensary observation of them. The city Department of Public Health was charged with examining the question of the expediency of her use in the given post. The chief of the city Department of Public Health, K. Polyakova, received a reprimand for poor checking. The first secretary of the Petrovskiy party raykom, N. Nikandrov, was given strict instructions.

A reply was also received from the USSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, V. Lezhepekov. He reported that the facts set forth in the report, "He disappeared in Broad Daylight," were checked by going out to the location. It was established that personnel of the Petrovskiy ROVD [rayon department of internal affairs] of the city of Donetsk approached the organization of the investigation of Udedov formally and irresponsibly and did not adopt timely measures to establish his location.

For a negligent attitude toward the performance of his official duty the acting authorized agent of the Petrovskiy ROVD, V. Davydov, was warned of incomplete official compliance and the deputy chief of the ROVD, G. Koval', and the chief of the Criminal Investigation Section, V. Khlipunov, received severe reprimands. The chief of the Petrovskiy ROVD, V. Batrakov, was made answerable to the party.

Associates of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs rendered practical assistance to the Directorate of Internal Affairs of the Donetsk oblispolkom in working out additional measures to intensify investigatory work. It was proposed to the

Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs that it assume control of the accomplishment of the measures planned.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers A. Savel'yev of Serpukhov, A. Goncharov of Bashkiria, A. Shepovalov, I. Kumpan, N. Kibitkina, and others, in responding to the newspaper article, report on instances of indifference toward frontline fighters. It is obvious that the local authorities are still not accomplishing the instructions of the party and the government with proper persistence everywhere concerning intensification of attention to war veterans.

#### Veterans' Indoctrinal Role Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "Krasnaya Zvezda's' Mail"]

[Text] The editors received 8,516 readers' letters in August 1984. Of them, 478 were published in the newspaper. Four hundred ninety-seven responses to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA articles were received.

The day of our Great Patriotic War victory's 40th anniversary is drawing ever closer. The men of the Armed Forces, just as all Soviet people, are preparing to greet the historic date in a worthy manner. In numerous readers' letters it is reported how thematic soirees and motion picture lectures are conducted in the units and on the ships and how visits to museums of combat glory and trips to places of battles with the enemy are organized. In particular, Major N. Kurnayev of Vologda, Captain V. Bibik of Sevastopol, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) I. Andreyev of Leningrad, and Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) A. Kuyan of Kirovograd Oblast write to the editors about this. The readers note especially the indoctrinal role of meetings with the frontline fighters. Their presentations with reminiscences of the war inspire the personnel and stimulate the men to achieve new successes in soldierly labor. We also find confirmation of this thought in the letter from Lieutenant Colonel F. Savel'yev of the Odessa Military District: "I just returned from a tactical exercise. I had the opportunity to see in a training battle the motorized rifle company commanded by Senior Lieutenant P. Nikitin. The soldiers operated competently, smoothly, and at times, boldly on the exercise which took place in those places where their own regiment fought with the enemy fearlessly in the war years. The experience of the frontline fighters greatly helped the motorized riflemen to execute a multikilometer march, cross a water obstacle secretly, and attack an 'enemy' strong point by surprise."

An analysis of the editors' mail shows that meetings with veterans are organized and conducted in a well thought out and considerate manner in the majority of troop collectives. At the same time, the readers are also directing attention to shortcomings in this important work. For example, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] N. Sayenko writes: "I recall a recent meeting between the personnel of the unit and war veteran Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) B. Avramenko. Just as the two preceding ones, it took place in the club with the presidium on the stage. I am not against a ceremonial situation. These can take place. But a meeting with this very person should have been conducted in the barracks, in a circle of soldiers. At a battery during a break between drills. Or on the range. All the more since

the opportunity was present. Why do I think this? Well, I know the veteran well, his innate modesty and some excess of reserve. He never was able and, really, did not like to speak before a large audience. In return, it happened that when he was himself in a battalion, among the soldiers, he seemed to thaw out and told interestingly about the war and his experience at the front."

It is believed that the author is correct in the main thing: each meeting with a veteran who has passed through the fiery years of war should become an event in the life of any collective and, of course, should be very thoroughly prepared. For it is an opportunity, which is decreasing more and more with the years, personally to see and hear those who defended the motherland in fierce battles with the enemy and of those who fell on the field of battle for the sake of a happy life on Earth. And how important it is to utilize this opportunity and be concerned that meetings with war heroes, be they in the club, on the range, air-field, or ship's battle station become for us lessons of love for the fatherland and devotion to the cause of the party and teach vigilance and constant combat readiness.

In meeting with the frontline fighters, we should always remember how great was their exploit and how unforgettable their services. And how boundless our respect for them should be. There cannot be a place among us for instances of a callous, bureaucratic attitude toward those who participated in the war. Unfortunately, letters encountered in the editors' mail state that it is precisely the lack of proper attention locally which frequently forces veterans to turn to higher levels with legitimate complaints and claims.

Tikhon Makarovich Zhashko lives in Moscow. He is a retired colonel. He devoted 36 years to service in the army. He took off for war on the day it began. Fifteen combat decorations and three serious wounds tell how he fought the enemy.

The party and the state had fatherly concern for the veteran's peaceful life and for his material and living conditions. This pleases the frontline veteran. But the absence of attention on the part of personnel of the local military commissariat especially pains him. They forgot the frontline fighter.

Concern for the veterans is an important state matter. And it cannot be permitted that their life in deserved rest is clouded by artificially created sorrows.

#### Money From Parents Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Letter from Sr WO P. Naumenko, company sergeant major, Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "Such Help Is Not Needed"]

[Text] Becoming acquainted with mail which arrives at our subunit because of my official duties, here is what has received my attention for a long time: the number of money orders received by the seamen from their parents is growing with each passing year. What, it would appear, is poor in this? But let us look into it.

More and more often parents are sending the seamen sums which do not at all square with notions of reasonable requirements of active duty servicemen. For example, one day a money order for 200 rubles arrived for Seaman A. Vorosyan. And his parents sent to Seaman V. Posadskiy 500 rubles in the form of "material assistance." And these are not isolated cases, not to mention sums which are smaller but excessive all the same.

Do the parents ask themselves the question here--on what will their son spend such money? And as practice shows, at times seamen spend it in the most inappropriate manner. The same Seaman V. Posadskiy was repeatedly caught consuming alcoholic drinks. And each time, exactly after a money order reached him from home. It has been noted, and not only by me, that as a rule servicemen who experience the special monetary concern of their parents are spoiled and this means that they are not well disciplined. And unnecessary money hinders them even more in getting rid of bad habits acquired prior to service in the fleet.

That is why I want to appeal to those parents who are too much distracted by the material support of their grown offspring without pondering the moral consequences: your sons do not need such help. They need warm letters, wise advice, and timely warning of errors.

Just as all Soviet servicemen, the seamen do not experience shortages in anything: they have full-value nutrition and sufficient pay. So that they can manage completely without money orders.

#### Improperly Revoked License Returned

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep p 2

[Reply to letter by Pvt A. Samorodov: "And in Reply--Silence"]

[Text] I decided not to turn to the editors with this letter for a long time. I continued to hope that in the unit where I serve they would independently investigate the case of the illegal revocation of my driver's licence and would return it with apologies. All the more since I had not violated any rules of road traffic.

But time is passing and my request that the mistake be corrected remains unanswered.

Private A. Samorodov, Northern Group of Forces

Dear Comrade Samorodov! In connection with your letter, the editors turned to the headquarters of the Northern Group of Forces with the request that they check the facts set forth in it. It turns out that your driver's licence was taken from you illegally and subsequently lost. As we were informed by the Group's chief of the Military Automotive Inspection Service, Major A. Nikolayenko, the officials through whose fault this instance occurred have received disciplinary punishment. The decision has been made to issue a duplicate driver's license.

## Non-reemployment Triggers Complaint

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 2

[Reply to letter by V. Yeremiya: "On the Suggestion of the Public Prosecutor"]

[Text] Before serving in the army I worked as a senior power engineer of the Kotov agricultural industry association. Released to the reserve, I returned to Moldavia, to my former place of residence and labor activity. But the administration of the association unexpectedly refused to accept me for the post previously occupied or an equivalent one.

In this connection, I would like to learn whether the administration proceeded properly in depriving me of the opportunity to work in the post which was occupied prior to call-up for service in the army.

V. Yeremiya, Moldavian SSR

The editors, dear Comrade Yeremiya, sent your letter to the public prosecutor of the Moldavian SSR. In the reply which arrived, the deputy public prosecutor of the republic, D. Kvashnin, reports that the administration of the agricultural industry association committed a violation of "Statutes on Benefits for Servicemen, Reservists, Persons Retired from Military Service, and their Families" in examining the question of your specialized employment.

On the suggestion of the public prosecutor of Kotovskiy rayon, the erroneous decision was repealed. You will be offered the post of senior (with the rights of chief) power engineer of the association.

## Aviation Radar Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "Contact is Poor"]

[Text] In two preceding "Dialogues" KRASNAYA ZVEZDA raised the question of the improper use of servicemen who arrive from Navy training subunits. The editors' mail shows that this subject disturbs not only fleet commanders and political officers. We publish below one of the letters on this subject and the reply to it.

Dear Editors!

I serve as the shift chief of an aircraft landing radar system (RSP). Each year, our unit receives young RSP operators who are trained by the Nth School for Junior Aviation Specialists of the Red Banner Siberian Military District. I say directly: the training of some of them leaves much to be desired and so we must, as they say, bring them up to "condition" locally. And it also happens that we begin to train specialists ourselves, selecting them from the young replacements. We retrain those who came to us from the school in another specialty which is simpler.

And one more problem. Among the young specialists are many who have mastered the Russian language poorly.

Warrant Officer [praporshchik] P. Polikhov

Dear Comrade Polikhov! The editors invited the commander of Air Forces of the Red Banner Siberian Military District, Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Shkanakin, to take part in the discussion of the questions which you have raised. Here is what he said in connection with the questions which you have posed.

A special commission of the district's Air Forces recently operated in the school of junior aviation specialists whose graduates, comrade warrant officer, your letter discusses, and it actually discovered serious shortcomings there.

For example, not enough training hours were planned for the practical work of the future operators and more stress was placed on theoretical lessons. The students acquired practical skills primarily on the training range but, you see, it would have been possible to make broader use of possible field lessons in the course of which the young servicemen, performing the standards for the deployment of the equipment and preparing it for operation, could improve their training.

It was pointed out to the chief of the training department, Lieutenant Colonel A. Kondratyuk, that he delves into the training process poorly and does not display initiative or creativity. He was heard at a session of the party commission concerning his personal contribution to the training of specialists and the improvement of the training process. Also heard at the session of the cycle's party bureau was the report by CPSU member Major V. Semichev, chief of the training range.

The fact that some of the school's teachers are living with an old store of knowledge also has a negative effect on the instruction of the aviation specialists. This pertains first of all to Captains S. Keleynikov and N. Asmolovskiy who did little work on raising their professional knowledge and methodological skills. Their contact with the aviation units is poor. Company commanders Majors V. Khalfin and V. Shapovalov have not been on probationary training for several years already.

The head of the school for junior aviation specialists, Colonel B. Firsov, and the chief of the school's political department, Major V. Konstantinov, were heard in the headquarters and the political department of the district's Air Forces.

Just what was undertaken to improve the training of the operators? The experience of the leading officer-teachers, Captains M. Zav'yalov and V. Vikulov, was generalized and disseminated in the school. A scientific and practical conference was also conducted at which the possibilities and prospects for the development of a training-laboratory base and innovative work were examined. Tasks to raise the quality of training junior aviation specialists and, first of all, RSP operators, were discussed at a session of the methodological council.

In addition, the conduct of a scientific-practical conference on improving the training of radio technician-operators and raising their role in ensuring flight

safety is planned in accordance with the materials of troop probationary training of the teacher personnel and the comments from the troops on the work of the school's graduates. Trips out to the field with equipment have been planned and are being accomplished to increase the practical skills of the students. A long-range plan has been worked out for improving the training-laboratory base and work is being conducted on equipping the classrooms with the latest simulators.

Now about seeing that all of the school's graduates master the Russian language better. It has been pointed out to the leadership of the school for junior aviation specialists that in this important matter it is necessary to work out a clear system and achieve a planned character. We demanded that the work of the study groups on improving knowledge of the Russian language be more fruitful.

At the same time, we should also like to speak of the following. The more successful work of commanders and teachers would also be furthered by closer "feedback"--comments from the troops on the work of the school's graduates. Unfortunately, the corresponding chiefs do not consider this a mandatory matter for themselves in all aviation units. The blank forms of the comment cards which are sent out from the school together with the graduates' documents frequently are not returned filled out. By the way, during the last five years not one comment was sent from the unit where you, Comrade Polikhov, serve either. And you see, the desires and comments of commanders under whose subordination the school's graduates find themselves would permit both the Air Force staff of the district and the school leadership to have a deeper view of shortcomings in the training of young specialists and adopt energetic measures for their elimination.

#### Railroad Ticket Sales Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Letter from Major N. Parshikov: "At a Railroad Ticket Office"]

[Text] Dear editors! I read on the page "Dialogue" a letter under the heading "The Line for the Airplane Ticket." It is a very important problem for all of us. But you see, there is also a line at the railroad ticket office. The problem also awaits its solution there. Take, for example, Moscow's Yaroslavl Station.

You lose about four hours and even more in the line at the military ticket office for the advance sale of tickets. During this same time in regular ticket offices where there is no sale in accordance with military requirements the passage of the passengers is three or four times faster. It is understandable that the processing of military documents requires more time, but then one more ticket office can be opened where servicemen could acquire tickets.

A similar picture can also be observed at other stations of the capital and in other cities. Is this problem really so unsolvable?

Major N. Parshikov

## Worker Criticizes Army Enterprise

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by L. Terent'yev, Soviet Army worker: "How to Combat Indifference"]

[Text] I work at a military enterprise as a machine operator of a compressor unit. It is a typical plant and good, sympathetic people are around. But I cannot get rid of the feeling: something which has become customary greatly hinders matters, production, and the desire of people to work at full strength....

In the mornings, the crowd of people overflows from buses into a tight passageway with a revolving door. Here--congestion. Each one calls out the number of his pass, and the man on duty should look for it. It takes rather long to do this. And during this time two men sit quietly alongside on a small couch--they are observing.... Although all three are required to work.

The working day began. My immediate superior drops by, takes the log of the compressors' operation, and signs it without looking at it.

Everyone knows perfectly that the figures recorded in the log--manometer readings, oil consumption, and so forth--are a sheer "fake." And the main thing is that no one needs these data. But at one time long ago, someone determined this procedure. Now only the form remains. And they follow it without asking themselves the question: why? So the disregard of safety rules and documents which really are necessary begins with this. Unnecessary papers should be thrown out, but those which are left should be observed scrupulously and exactly.

According to the log, all my work is up to date, but actually the automatic equipment is not operating. At first I thought that it had broken down. It turns out that it had been specially turned off: more usual. And the manometer needles jump, and they ring from the shops--"give us air, you are cutting without a blade," and lots of electric power is being expended for nothing.

The sanitary engineers removed the washstands and do not intend to appear. The shop chief makes a helpless gesture: all measures of influence have been exhausted. What can be done, I think? I remembered my modest wall newspaper experience, let my imagination run away with me a little, and wrote "An Open Letter from the Washstand to the Sanitary Engineers."

With the permission of the administration, the letter was hung on the bulletin board. In two hours a plumber appears, then another one. They started to work on the washstand in silence. When they had done everything, they asked, "Well, how about it, are you satisfied?"

It turns out that laughter is a strong weapon and at times operates better than threatening orders. Now the sanitary engineers themselves constantly visit us: is everything all right?

One day I came to work--I did not believe my eyes: my socialist obligations are on the wall. It turns out that I, not knowing it myself, promised not to have losses of working time, to participate actively in ..., to complete work on

at least..., to raise the level.... And also: I challenged my partner to competition.

Naturally, neither his signature or mine is beneath the words "challenge accepted." I show my partner our obligations which were beautifully written out and put away under the glass and others which were just as accurate and just as "fake." My partner, Vladimir, grinned as a more experienced person:

"What's the matter with you, does this 'useless scrap of paper' surprise you?"

How should I answer him? For if there really was competition between us, perhaps the room would have been cleaner, the assemblies would have operated more reliably, and less electric power would have been spent uselessly.

I unravel the tally of points for the last half year. I have been given 26, and Vladimir--28. Although all figures for the accomplishment of planned tasks are the same for us, my partner has an addition as a shock worker of communist labor. And in his obligations there is the line: "to merit the title of shock worker." What should be believed?

It turns out that the labor contest is "seething," but I did not surmise this. By the way, for any inspector everything is in place, don't nit-pick.

Nevertheless, I asked the chairman of the trade union committee the source of my obligations which I had not signed.

"Most likely, they couldn't find you then," he answered indifferently. And I began to think: this is what hinders the matter most of all--showing-off and indifference. But how to combat it?

At first, I did not want to indicate the address of our enterprise because we have much that is good. But the interests of the matter demand that I say openly: we are speaking of a repair enterprise which is managed by Colonel A. Tsenin.

I am convinced that we will bring about order. But the subject itself--how to combat indifference--most likely will still remain for a long time as a subject for conversation. Isn't this a subject for "Dialogue?"

#### Officers Punished for Deceit

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "When the 'Fakery' Faded"]

[Text] This [When the "Fakery" Faded] was the title of a report by Colonel A. Drovosekov which was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA this 26 July under the heading, "Returning to What Has Been Published." It criticized individual officials of the Moscow Air Defense District who reacted formally to the newspaper article, "How the 'Fakery' Bloomed" (this 18 April) and did not adopt the necessary measures in relation to officers who committed instances of deceit and eyewash in the course of a check of the results of the All-Army Military Sports Competitions in a ski race with shooting for the prizes of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and the Sports Committee of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

As reported to the editors by the Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Moscow Air Defense District, Major General of Aviation A. Kirinyuk, the report was considered in the political directorate, the political department of the headquarters and directorates of the district, and in the political departments of the large unit and unit. The measures adopted earlier in regard to those guilty of eyewash and deceit were adjudged to be insufficient.

Major R. Shablovinskiy received a severe reprimand as disciplinary punishment and was relieved of his duties as chairman of the unit's sports committee. The party organization issued communist R. Shablovinskiy a severe reprimand. The unit chief of physical training and sport, Major V. Sakov, was warned of incomplete official compliance for his negligent attitude toward his official duties and deceit in the conduct of competitions.

At a conference of command and political personnel of the large unit, Lieutenant Colonel U. Ogoyev and Lieutenant Colonel S. Lysenkov had weak political indoctrinal work with the personnel pointed out to them.

The Deputy Chief of the Combat Training Department, Colonel I. Dokuchayev, was heard in the district's political directorate. His tardy reaction to the critical article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and poor monitoring of the work of the officers who are the district headquarters' specialists in physical training were strictly pointed out to him.

At an enlarged session of the sports committee of the Moscow Air Defense District the Deputy District Commander for Combat Training, Lieutenant General of Aviation P. Khatylev, analyzed the status of mass sports work, disclosed shortcomings present in its organization, provided a principled evaluation of what had happened, and strictly warned of the impermissibility of instances of deceit and eyewash.

#### Temporary Disability Allowances Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 4

[Article: "Allowance for Temporary Disability"]

[Text] [Text] Newspaper readers N. Yefremenko, B. Andreyev, D. Kireyev, and others request us to tell about the existing procedure for the payment of an allowance for temporary disability, including to reserve officers who have gone to work more than three months after release from the Soviet Armed Forces.

In accordance with the Basic Conditions for Providing Allowances Through State Social Security approved by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] of 23 February 1984, workers and employees who have fallen ill during the period of work are given an allowance for temporary disability. The basis for designating the allowance is the sick-leave certificate which is issued in the established order. The size of the allowance which is issued for temporary disability as a result of general sickness depends on the duration of the continuous period of work and membership in a trade union. As is known, in accordance with the Rules for Calculating the Continuous Period of Work of Workers and Employees, service in the Soviet Armed

Forces is included in the continuous working period under the condition where the break between the day of release from service and the day of going to work did not exceed three months, not counting the time necessary for travel to the permanent place of residence.

In those cases where the interval from the day of release from the army to going to work exceeds three months, military service is not counted in the continuous labor period, and it is calculated from the day of going to work after release to the reserve. Under these circumstances, the allowance for temporary disability because of general sickness is paid to workers and employees who are members of a trade union in the following amounts: with a continuous period of work of up to 3 years--50 percent of his earnings; from 3 to 5 years--60 percent; from 5 to 8 years--80 percent, and for those having a continuous period of work of 8 years or more--100 percent of his earnings.

An allowance of half the amount of the indicated norms is given to workers and employees who are not members of a trade union.

Working disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War and other disabled who are comparable to disabled veterans of the Patriotic War in regard to benefits are paid an allowance for temporary disability in the amount of 100 percent of their earnings in all cases.

Several days after release from active military service my son became ill. Does he have the right to receive an allowance for temporary disability prior to going to work?--N. Levitskaya asks.

The Basic Conditions for Providing Allowances Through State Social Security which have been mentioned provide that republic (in republics which do not have an oblast division), kray, oblast, Moscow, and Kiev city trade union councils in individual cases can permit the payment of allowances to former active duty servicemen who have fallen ill during a period of a month after release from the Soviet Armed Forces. The allowance is paid to them in the amount of the established minimum wage. The question of who should pay it is decided in each case by the trade union council which gave permission for payment of the allowance.

#### Unsportsmanlike Rugby Team Disciplined

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "You Went Out on the Field--Fight!"]

[Text] The note by a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, G. Puzankov, was published under this heading [You Went Out on the Field--Fight!] this 11 July. It told of weak will and a demonstration of disrespect to their rivals and viewers by the rugby players of the sports club of the Central Asian Military District in a match for the championship of the country.

As reported to the editors by the Chief of the Political Directorate of the Headquarters and the District Directorate, Colonel V. Vilkov, the district's sports committee conducted a meeting of rugby players and coaches of the SKA [Army Sports Club] (Alma-Ata) where the newspaper article was discussed and the

reasons for the big defeat were analyzed. Head coach of the team, Lieutenant V. Masyura, coach O. Malyarchuk, team captain V. Yakovidi, the team Komsomol organizer A. Stal'makhovich, and players V. Filipov and A. Bychkov, were heard.

The sports committee gave a principled evaluation to the statements of the district's rugby players and outlined measures for a radical improvement of political-indoctrinal work and the moral-psychological preparation of the team.

The team's head coach, Lieutenant V. Masyura, received a reprimand. It was decided to petition the Sports Committee of the Soviet Ministry of Defense concerning the disqualification, until the end of the season, of team players I. Slavinskii, R. Markov, V. Kaplin, V. Semenenko, Yu. Ivanovskiy, A. Zharkov, S. Alek sandrov, and D. Gladyshev as not having displayed proper moral and volitional qualities.

As reported to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by the state rugby coach of the USSR Sports Committee, P. Itko, by order of the Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sport with the USSR Council of Ministers, V. Zakhavin, the players of the team who spoke at this meeting have been disqualified until the end of the year. The SKA team (Alma-Ata) has been conditionally disqualified for a year.

#### Sports Club Chief Unscrupulous

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Lt Col V. Zhitnikov: "One's Arm Is Sovereign"]

[Text] The first and only punishment which master of sport in rowing, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] A. Domasevich, who is serving in the SKA [Army Sports Club] (Minsk) received was for the tardy accomplishment of an order, as is recorded in his service card. "Of course, I would have accomplished it," Warrant Officer Domasevich wrote to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "But the number of people required by the chief of the sports club were not available." "And really, in general," the author of the letter continues, "they had all tired long ago of the unique instructions. Then it was urgently required to send 20 men to work in the Botanical Garden, 25--to the plant for ferroconcrete articles, 20--to the central department store, and so forth. All this disrupted not only the tenor of life of the military collective in the most decisive manner."

The letter could not fail to cause us to prick up our ears. But even earlier the competent organs became interested in some of the details of the activity of the sports club chief, Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev. It was learned, for example, that during the past year on his instructions the servicemen-sportsmen had worked more than 700 man-days in the organizations listed above.

A natural question: why was all this needed by the leader of the district sports club? As he himself explained it to a representative of the investigatory organs, the flowers earned by the men allegedly were needed for the ceremonial design for various competitions. However, a subunit commander, Major V. Gertzman, Senior Warrant Officers P. Kovalevskiy and P. Chekhovskoy, Warrant Officers A. Domasevich and A. Zdrestov, and others state that they often delivered flowers to Kudryavtsev's quarters.

They also spoke frankly about this to a worker of OBKhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation]. Only Senior Warrant Officer V. Kostyukovich refused to talk with him. Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev evaluated such a "principled" position of his subordinate at its true worth, saying that V. Kostyukovich was the only one who proceeded absolutely correctly.

Others, those who confirmed the facts of floral tributes, gradually began to quit the sports club. Major V. Gertsman no longer commands a subunit, and Warrant Officer A. Zdrestov who, by the way, worked for seven years as secretary of the subunit Komsomol organization and had been awarded the Certificate of the Belorussian Komsomol, was transferred to another unit. Senior Warrant Officer P. Chekhovskoy was also characterized in an extremely unflattering manner by Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev, but was left alone for the present. Evidently, a role of no little importance was played here not only by the ability of an international-class master of sport to win on the wrestling mat, but also by his skillful hands which are capable of repairing perfectly not only official premises....

The author of the letter found himself in a difficult situation. As early as the day following the talk with the investigator, Warrant Officer A. Domasevich received instructions concerning his transfer to a new place of service. So he would have been dropped from the SKA if the senior commander had not cancelled the order.

Let us recall: Warrant Officer A. Domasevich was a champion of the country and was a member of the combined team of the Armed Forces in rowing. Clearly, exceptional will, courage, boldness, profound knowledge, and overall style are needed to attain such successes in sport. And all these qualities are possessed in full measure by A. Domasevich who has a higher special education in addition. However, it is believed that he will not stand up under Kudryavtsev's pressure. So there we have Domasevich. One day, in the sports club it was calculated that during the time that Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev has been chief of the SKA about 70 specialists stopped working in it. Among them are Honored Coach of the USSR, Major B. Kardopolov, famous sportsmen Majors Yu. Bogomolov, V. Susich, and V. Khrolovich, Captain V. Nikolayenko, and many others. It cannot be stated as they say, that all things went along for them without a hitch. There were mistakes and successes alternated with failures. But each one had the desire to work and to derive the greatest benefit by his labor. They proceeded directly toward their goal, in so doing often demonstrating character. It was this which did not please the chief of the SKA. And in order to tame his "obstinate" subordinates, Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev used all forms of his influence. He could begin to "take to pieces" some coach or team leader in front of a formation of sportsmen. It cost him nothing to remove an objectionable performer from the rostrum or to hurl an unflattering word in the face of an officer or warrant officer.

And who, one may ask, can be inspired by the following decision: "Comrade Derevyanko. Up to now, the role which you are playing in the development of military-applied types of sport in the district is not clear to me. Shouldn't you request to be sent to a unit?" This is how Lieutenant Colonel Kudryavtsev reacted to the application for quarters by the master of sport and coach of the

SKA for the military combined team, Major Yu. Derevyanko. By the way, this officer was invited from the Kiev Military District to lift this important military-applied type of sport in the Belorussian Military District at least to the minimum level. However, they did not work harmoniously. Major Yu. Derevyanko was forced to obtain a transfer in service.

By the way, about quarters. Some of Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev's subordinates did not experience special difficulties in this matter. For example, Warrant Officer M. Drevetskiy, an acquaintance of the SKA chief from a former place of service, received quarters in a period of time incomprehensible for local conditions.

Warrant Officer I. Yefimov received an excessively spacious apartment for three. Why? It is no secret: he is closely tied to the family of V. Kudryavtsev.

This is also confirmed by Warrant Officer A. Zdrestov who, until recently, served in a company in the post of platoon leader. Here is his story.

"It was New Year's Eve. Being on detail, I was summoned by Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev and appointed bus commander although this is in no way part of the duties of the subunit duty officer.

"Events further developed as follows. Private V. Atkachunas drove the vehicle which had grown heavy to the indicated place. Couples festively dressed entered the door which was widely flung open: Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev, his political deputy, Lieutenant Colonel P. Guk, Warrant Officer I. Yefimov, and their wives. The final point on this trip proved to be a restaurant where they greeted the arrival of the New Year. Some, naturally, in the festal hall, and the vehicle commander and driver--in the cold. After a while the three couples climbed into the bus. Again a drive. But by now, as is proper, with songs.

"Again a stop," Warrant Officer Zdrestov recalls the misadventures of that New Year's Eve trip, "but by now near some residential building. Leaving the bus, Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev said that the vehicle should be hidden. We brought everyone to their homes only towards morning."

We will leave on the conscience of the two lieutenant colonels and the warrant officer and their wives their manner of resting. Let us return to the humdrum life of the club.

Lieutenant Colonel N. Shcherbakov was charged with investigating facts of the sportsmen's employment in "seasonal work." He knew only that servicemen worked in the Botanical Garden and in the central department store. And he discovered nothing blameworthy in this. Just as he did not discover abuses in personal matters on the part of V. Kudryavtsev. And it seemed that he did not know that soldiers also worked at the plant for ferroconcrete articles and at the goods-purchasing base of the Post Exchange. But you see, Warrant Officer A. Domasevich had reported this to him.

However, for some reason these facts were overlooked by Lieutenant Colonel N. Shcherbakov. Perhaps, he was hindered by the circumstance that his son, Private I. Shcherbakov, is improving his skill as an oarsman in the Minsk SKA. By the way,

the club coach for sculling, Senior Lieutenant A. Lebed', still has no idea of for what sports achievements the soldier was granted such a right.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev explains all his deeds exclusively by concern for the good of the cause which he serves. Just as these 30 pairs of cross connections and 80 suits which the former chief of material and technical support of the SKA, I. Stozh, received and stored in his home on order of the chief of the sports club. He distributed this "shortage" on the personal notes of Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev. A person came who frequently had absolutely nothing to do with the club, presented a note from "the man," and in exchange received the necessary thing.

The author had the occasion to meet with many people and visit various organizations in order to learn all the facts presented above. Naturally, I would very much like to meet with Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev. But, unfortunately, I did not succeed. Judging from everything, he did not burn with a thirst to meet with a journalist. However, as they say, Lieutenant Colonel V. Kudryavtsev attentively followed the correspondent's every step. The newspaper's representative speaks with someone, and V. Kudryavtsev immediately summons him for a talk. This, obviously, is his method. I am confident that it is far from the best method.

#### Post Exchange Practices Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Col V. Nagornyy: "They Remained Unpunished"]

[Text] Dear Editors! I am turning to you with the hope that order will finally be brought to the store of the post exchange whose services we are forced to use at our remote "spot." The connivance of some of the officials led to where the store's workers systematically violate the rules of trade. Frequently there are no price lists for the manufactured goods and the commodity labels are torn off. And in response to valid claims you hear the rudeness of the salesclerks. Of course, not everything is described. We request that you come and look into the matter.

G. Gerasimova, Soviet Army employee

The complaint which is only partially quoted above contained a great number of facts of abuses by salespeople R. Dunayeva and V. Akulova. For a period of several months, they really behaved as young merchants in a private store-- they raised the prices for goods and often stood behind the counters when they deemed it necessary....

The chief of the post exchange, I. Dunichev, whom I acquainted with this letter, was not surprised.

"Well now, unfortunately everything here is correct," he took a breath, "conscientious workers should have been selected for this store long ago, but the trouble is that the personnel situation is poor...."

At the beginning of this year, when complaints about Dunayeva and Akulova from the "spot" became frequent, the chief of the post exchange issued an order. On the basis of an official investigation it was recorded in it that the sales-ladies are raising the prices for milk and tomato paste, that not all goods are laid out on the counter, and they are rude to the customers. The following conclusion was drawn: "For the indicated violations R. Dunayeva and V. Akulova are subject to release." However, the chief of the post exchange found extenuating circumstances and warned the salesladies with the unclean hands that "...henceforth they will be immediately dismissed from the posts which they occupy for violation of Soviet trade laws."

For the time being this order grew ripe and Dunayeva and Akulova again tried to profit from state property. A people's control group headed by Soviet Army employee V. Mukhin established: the store's workers put tea sausage on sale at a considerably increased price. Caught red-handed, Akulova returned the appropriated money to some customers and begged their pardon. And...she switched to the bags with groats. And Dunayeva together with her. They released the groats to wholesale buyers who visited, of course, not for the preparation of porridge. As formerly, they were rude and released produce "with a load."

Recently, when an inspector appeared unexpectedly in the store, Dunayeva hastened to declare that some of the monetary receipts in the amount of 1,500 rubles were stored at her home.

And what about the officials on whom bringing about order in the store depended? Lieutenant Colonel M. Velikiy noted on one of the group's inspection statements: "Conduct a meeting of the customers with the mandatory presence of the sales personnel and invite representatives of the post exchange." Eight months have passed since then. No one was concerned about the conduct of the meeting or about delving into the work of the store in general.

On another statement, the very one which discussed the raising of prices for sausage, officer Velikiy indicated to the people's controllers: "The statements are made up not from words, but from the results of actual checks." He says that one should know the how and why of things. Curiously, what check is still needed if the swindlers were seized by the hand in the presence of people?

This was the finale. Sensing that storm clouds were gathering above their heads, Dunayeva and Akulova wrote a statement concerning release "in accordance with their own desire." Well, and the chief of the post exchange, without philosophizing, decided: to each his own. Let them go in peace....

#### Support for Guards Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "Without leaving the Office"]

[Text] The letter from Warrant Officer [praporshchik] V. Zhelikhovskiy was published under this heading [Without Leaving the Office] on 31 August. It discussed shortcomings in supplying the guards who accompany military cargoes.

As reported to the editors by Major General V. Kryukov, on the critical signal measures were adopted directed toward improving the monitoring of the performance of service by guards and providing them with everything necessary en route.

#### Officers' Dormitory Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "Forgotten Dormitory"]

[Text] This was the title [Forgotten Dormitory] of a letter from Senior Lieutenant G. Semenyan and Lieutenant S. Trofimov which was published on 30 August. It discussed the poor living arrangements for officers in the dormitory of the Nth unit. As reported to the editors by Colonel A. Dvurechenskiy, routine repairs have now been accomplished in the dormitory, hot water has been brought in, a shower has been installed, furniture has been acquired, and a television has been installed in the dayroom.

#### Readers' Mail Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "'Krasnaya Zvezda's' Mail"]

[Text] In September the editors received 8,047 letters from readers. Of them, 496 were published in the newspaper. Five hundred forty-two responses were received to articles in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Just as all Soviet people, the men of the Armed Forces greeted with ardent approval the report of awarding to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the Order of Lenin and the third "Sickle and Hammer" gold medal. This report and the speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the jubilee plenum of the board of the Soviet Writers' Union caused great political enthusiasm among the personnel of the units and ships. This is shown by the numerous letters from readers which reached the editors. Here are lines from the letter of Captain N. Sobolev: "I am proud to belong to the party of communists which is tirelessly concerned about the happy present and future of our country. We understand well the entire complexity of the contemporary international situation. The words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that there is no hiding from the nuclear threat and it must be struggled against were perceived by each of us as an order constantly to maintain combat readiness at a high level. And we will tirelessly execute it."

It is noteworthy that the authors of many letters analyze with knowledge of the matter everything that is new and advanced which was accumulated by the troops in the present training year and tell how valuable experience is being introduced into the practice of the training and indoctrination of the personnel and how it contributes to the successful completion of the training year in the Armed Forces.

Senior Lieutenant G. Solonets, for example, writes with emotion and pride for his tankmen friends: "On recent exercises which took place under difficult Alpine conditions the battalion commanded by Colonel Ye. Obremskiy displayed mature tactical and fire training. Operating in the 'enemy' rear, the tankmen first seized a commanding height and then destroyed its weapons emplacements. Officers V. Zharkov, I. Yasnov, A. Kulik, and others operated boldly and with initiative in the training battle."

The fact that the men are filled with the resolve to complete the training year in a worthy manner and emerge victors in competition is discussed in the letters of Majors A. Tsupriy and V. Kotenko, of Warrant Officer [praporshchik] I. Silant'yev, and many others. Noting successes in soldierly labor, at the same time our readers write with concern about shortcomings in training and the organization of competition in the subunits and about the necessity to have a zealous attitude toward the consumption of fuel, building materials, and energy resources.

Raising personal responsibility for an assigned matter and for the quality of one's own soldierly labor and the labor of the entire collective--this, in the opinion of the readers, should form the basis of requirements on each armed defender of the motherland, at whatever post he may be located.

Our people are occupied by peaceful, creative labor. They are preparing to greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory with worthy deeds. However, the Soviet people are following attentively the development of the international situation and the intrigues of American imperialism. Reader G. Tanetko of Dnepropetrovsk writes: "We, the old soldiers, often meet with the youth. We tell about the terrible time of war, about fierce battles with the enemy, and how the long-awaited victory proceeded. The people won it at a very dear price. And we are now threatened with war from across the ocean, this time nuclear. We bow to the ground and give our sincere thanks to our Communist Party which is doing everything to stop this insanity."

The letters of many readers are imbued with concern for the necessity to strengthen the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, raise revolutionary vigilance, and be always on the alert. The thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet people were emotionally expressed by a disabled veteran of the Fatherland War, M. Timofeyev of Pskov Oblast. "The war with fascism maimed me and left me without legs," he writes. "My countrymen helped me not to lose heart and to be useful to society. And they found that they were equal to the matter. Visit our village. In the garden beyond the outskirts. This year, there was so much fruit that people do not dote on it. And I am happy because I raised a garden and took care of it with my wife. I now look at the creation of my hands and think: the land does not need war, but fruit-bearing gardens. And I appeal to our servicemen with this word: cherish peace on Earth. Do not let war burst again into our peaceful krays!"

## Construction Unit's Discipline Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 2

### [Article: "The Military Builder's Discipline"]

[Text] The editorial published under this heading [The Military Builder's Discipline] appearing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 16 August 1984 stated that in the military construction detachment commanded by Major Yu. Samarin the state of military and labor discipline has not improved for a long time and violations of the standards for prescribed order and military life have not been overcome.

As reported to the editors by the acting chief of the Political Department of the Construction Directorate, Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Bosov, the editorial was discussed with the supervisory personnel, party and Komsomol activists of military construction collectives, and at party and Komsomol meetings of organizations and units.

The criticism contained in the newspaper article was acknowledged to be correct. Major Yu. Samarin, who did not adopt decisive measures to strengthen military and labor discipline and to bring about and maintain firm prescribed order, was warned of incomplete official compliance. He was given a strict party reprimand.

A group of officers of the political department conducted a combined check of the status of political indoctrinal work in the military construction detachment, analyzed the reasons for omissions and shortcomings which were disclosed, and adopted specific measures for their elimination.

## Quarters Complaint Still Unresolved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 2

### [Article: "In Different Languages"]

[Text] The letter from Major G. Litvinenko, the reply to it from the KEU [billetting directorate] of the Kiev Military District, and editorial comments were published under this heading [In Different Languages] on 28 July. The officer was offended because the quarters allotted to him by the decision of the unit's housing commission were soon redistributed to another family by the garrison housing commission. But in the KEU it was considered that everything proceeded correctly and there seemed to be no grounds for offense. But, you see, clear confusion is present concerning the distribution of housing in the garrison. Does not the one who permitted it really deserve censure? And really, shouldn't he apologize to the officer for the nervous strain caused him?

As reported to the editors by the chief of the KEU, Colonel D. Khmura, in connection with the newspaper article questions of distributing and using housing and the procedure for coordinating and approving decisions on them were studied again with all KECh [billetting unit] chiefs and other personnel of the district's housing organs. The necessity to improve work on using housing and to strengthen the monitoring of the activity of housing commissions was pointed out to the chief of the garrison housing unit, Colonel V. Nekhayev.

Unfortunately, from Colonel Khmura's reply it still remained unclear how it could happen that Major Litvinenko's letter turned up for the consideration of those of whom he complained. In the official reply to the editors, nothing is said about whether the officer received apologies for the confusion and, finally, how the problem of granting him quarters is being solved.

#### Ceremonial Return of Servicemen Suggested

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Letter from Capt (Res) V. Moldavchuk, school military instructor: "They Saw the Youth Off to Service"]

[Text] As a school military instructor, I often must participate in ceremonial send-offs of youths to serve in the ranks of the Armed Forces. It is an exciting, unforgettable ceremony which has a great indoctrinal influence on all those present, and especially on the youth. There is no doubt that the men remember the good parting words of veterans of the war and labor, parents, and friends and their instructions to serve conscientiously which are heard; for them, they are a moral reference point in soldierly labor.

I admit: each time after the send-offs of the youngsters to the army I remain under the impression of everything seen and heard for a long time. And in this I always think: why couldn't we expand the possibilities of this important and very effective (judging from the comments of many of our pupils) form of the youth's military-patriotic indoctrination? For what happens? The youths were sent off to the Armed Forces ceremoniously, they received parting words, and in essence it all ended with this. And it is not very often that the administration of the enterprise, school, or Komsomol organization are interested in how their envoy is serving and how he is executing the instructions of his fellow-villagers. And if this is so, neither do the collective from which the youth took off for service and the youths who are to replace their senior comrades at the combat posts know of this. How many possibilities for the indoctrination of both the pre-draftee youth and the servicemen themselves are lost here!

This is one aspect of the matter. There is another which, in my view, is no less important.

Service ended. The men released to the reserve were sent off ceremoniously (but again, ceremoniously) to their homes. And how are the men of the reserve met in their native village or at the enterprise where they worked? Very often in a humdrum manner, unnoticed. They simply arrive. Rest for a week or so, and go to work. This is exactly the attitude they had in our village, for example, to the return of Sergeants (Reserve) Yu. Glushmanyuk and V. Manivlets who served as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

And why not do it differently? Let us say, as follows. The Komsomol organization of the enterprise is to learn ahead of time when the fellow-villager is released to the reserve and is to designate a day for a ceremonial greeting in the club. Invite representatives of the administration, the military commissariat, parents of the servicemen, and veterans to it. Hear the men tell of their soldierly

deeds and of how they implemented their instructions. Thank them for conscientious service. Give them the symbolic key to the work site.

I am confident that if everything is well thought out and organized, such meetings also could provide a great indoctrinational impact.

It would be interesting to hear the opinion of the newspaper's readers about this.

From the editors. The question touched upon by Vasiliy Stepanovich Moldavchuk, in our opinion, is of interest. We hope it also interests you, comrade readers, and that you will express your opinion on it.

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CSO: 1801/16

## ARMED FORCES

## BOOK REVIEW MENTIONS OGARKOV

PM261612 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 February 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the heading "It Was in the North" a 1,200-word review by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General S.P. Ivanov of a "Military History Sketch" of unstated authorship "The Karelian Front in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" [Karelskiy front v velikoy otechestvenoy voynе 1941-1945] published by the Nauka Publishing House.

Ivanov relates the book's account of the development of events on the front, noting that Soviet servicemen's liberation mission "met with a grateful response in the hearts of the Norwegian people." He continues: "The book shows thoroughly the leading role of the CPSU in organizing and carrying out the defeat of the German fascist troops in the Arctic and Karelian. Great importance was attached to party political work aimed at educating the servicemen in a spirit of boundless devotion to the Soviet motherland, courage and heroism. Many eminent military leaders--Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, and Marshal of Artillery G. Ye. Peredelskiy--began their combat careers on the Karelian front, the book says."

The book's conclusions regarding warfare under Arctic conditions are topical to this day, Ivanov claims, emphasizing in particular the idea that such warfare "in defense and on the offensive requires considerably more engineering forces and facilities, especially with the troops' present-day equipment."

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GROUND FORCES

**LEADING COMMANDER PROFILED**

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 19 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Guards Colonel N. Kiselev entitled "Leading People of the Army and Navy: Regimental Commander."

The article presents a brief profile of Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Nikolayevich Zhuravlev, for 3 years a regimental commander in a motorized rifle unit. Zhuravlev was previously the chief of staff of a unit. He is a party member and is said to be much concerned with the training of younger officers. Neither the locale nor the unit are identified.

CSO: 1801/165

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LEADING OFFICER PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 175-word article by Captain V. Aron entitled "Leading People of the Army and Navy: Military Engineer."

The article presents a brief profile of Colonel Aleksandr Andreyevich Minyukov, an officer in the PVO forces. Minyukov was the officer selected by the PVO Main Staff to head a group of specialists tasked with preparing recommendations for the adaptation of antiaircraft subunit training to modern conditions. He is a "highly qualified engineer," and spends two-thirds of his time in the field working with troops. For his efforts, he was awarded the order of the Red Star, the order For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces (third class). Minyukov is also a member of the CPSU.

CSO: 1801/165

NAVAL FORCES

LEADING OFFICER PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 250-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain 1st Rank A. Zlydnev entitled "Leading People of the Army and Navy: Training Ship Commander." The article presents a brief profile of Captain 2nd Rank V. Zhuravlev, commander of the training ship Smol'nyy, which during the last training year earned the first place in the unit.

CSO: 1801/165

SPECIAL TROOPS

LEADING COMMANDER PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel A. Zakharenko entitled "Leading People of the Army and Navy: Lead Rider of the Steel Main-Line."

The article presents a brief profile of Major Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Shantsev, a deputy battalion commander for technical equipment in the Railroad troops. As a lieutenant he was assigned to a mechanized railroad battalion under the command of Major V. Kupriyanov. The battalion worked its way from the Urals west in the process of the construction of the Baikal-Amur Main-line. For his efforts, Major Shantsev was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor.

LEADING SURGEON PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel V. Skrizhalin entitled "Leading People of the Army and Navy: Military Surgeon."

The article presents a brief profile of Colonel of the Medical Services Doctor Ivan Danilovich Kosachev. He is said to have served in the Far East at one time and is currently serving in Afghanistan. Colonel Kosachev is responsible for the organization of surgical assistance in medical evacuation and initial medical treatment. Recently he was awarded the order of the Red Star for model fulfillment of his internationalist responsibilities.

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SPECIAL TROOPS

BRIEFS

MAIN MILITARY PROCURACY COLLEGIUM SESSION--An expanded session of the Main Military Procuracy Collegium has been held to examine the results of the military procuracies' work in 1984. Reports were heard from the military prosecutors of a number of military districts, fleets, and groups of forces. The session was addressed by Colonel General Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor, who focused attention on the tasks for the military procuracies stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Taking part in the work of the collegium were A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and a number of ministries and departments. [By Lt Col Justice I. Vashkevich] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Second Edition p 2]

CSO: 1801/157

CIVIL DEFENSE

LT GEN MIKHAYLIK SUMMARIZES GOALS OF NEW TRAINING YEAR

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84)  
pp 8-9

[Article by Lt Gen D. Mikhaylik, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense for combat training: "On the Basis of What has Been Achieved"]

[Text] The training year which has begun in the civil defense system is taking place in an atmosphere of the Soviet citizens' great political and labor enthusiasm caused by resolutions of the February, April and October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums and by a desire to worthily complete the work to fulfill plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This imposes special responsibility on all civil defense workers for precise organization of the training process and for full and quality fulfillment of practical training activities covered by corresponding plans.

The training year's tasks are on a large scale. Their accomplishments will require intensive work, energy, a thoughtful approach and determination on the part of CD leaders at all levels in order to implement everything planned with high results. And this of course will be implemented as practical action only if its fulfillment becomes the primary content of the daily work of each CD chief, his staff, courses, and of every worker.

Today it can be said that the past training year has been productive. Academic training plans and programs basically were fulfilled. The leaders, nonmilitarized formations, workers, employees, kolkhoz members, students and pupils perfected their CD knowledge and skills. Many of them took part in rescue operations to mop up the aftermath of natural disasters (a **tornado** in Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Kalinin, Kostroma and Yaroslavl oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR, a flood in Amur and Chita oblasts and Khabarovsk Kray, an earthquake in Bukhara Oblast and a cyclone in the Estonian SSR) and demonstrated in action their readiness and ability to accomplish the tasks assigned them.

In assessing what has been accomplished one arrives at the conclusion that each training year provides numerous examples of a conscientious, imaginative approach to organizing the population's training and to fulfilling civil defense measures on the part of CD chiefs, staffs and courses. Tens and even hundreds of installations where CD matters are being decided positively and always are the focus of their leaders' attention can be set as an example. We

will mention only a few of them: the Polimir Production Association imeni 50th Anniversary of BSSR (city of Novopolotsk, Vitebsk Oblast), the Uzbekkhimmash Chemical Machine Building Plant (city of Chirchik, Tashkent Oblast), a shoe factory (city of Kokand, Fergana Oblast), the Polytechnical Institute and Railroad Transportation Engineers Institute (city of Gomel), a medical school (city of Tallinn), Vocational-Technical School No 5 (city of Ashkhabad), and Secondary School of General Education No 12 imeni Vera Voloshina (Leninskiy Rayon, city of Kemerovo).

A common feature typical of the installations mentioned is the desire of their leaders to thoroughly prepare working personnel, students and pupils for conscientious participation in civil defense activities and for capable accomplishment of its tasks in any situation. Great emphasis is placed here on training of leaders and formation commanders as well as on perfecting planning for the purpose of having closer ties between studies and the collectives' life and production (academic) activities, and on creating and developing the training facility (especially in the Gomel Polytechnical Institute). Now the task is to take a new step forward in perfecting training of the country's population by relying on what has been achieved.

At the same time the year's results indicate that there also were omissions and deficiencies in the training system. Many classes and exercises (drills) did not fully conform to demands of the day. Elements of formalism and red-tapism were observed in their preparation and conduct. Some installation chiefs, chiefs of services and formation commanders had a poor knowledge of their functional duties and showed no attempt to learn them. This was one of the chief reasons why the training of formations, workers and employees was conducted at a low level, such as in the house-building combine of the Naman-gan Uzgradstroy Production Association, the Fergana Synthetic Leathers Plant, the Tomsk TIZ Cutting Tools Plant, the Tomsk Manometer Plant, and the Termez Railroad Station (Surkhan-Darya Oblast).

An unsatisfactory preparation of formations to accomplish their intended missions is noted at some installations. They are not fully manned, they are poorly outfitted with equipment, instruments and gear and, what is most vexing, they are incapable of using authorized means. For example, a communications group and a reconnaissance group at the Tomsk Cutting Tools Plant showed total impotence during an inspection. The communicators were not able to tune the R-105 radios or come up in communications with each other, and the scouts were unable to use the VPKhR [troop chemical reconnaissance instrument].

The populace of some rayons is poorly trained to act in response to CD warning signals, in techniques of giving self-help and mutual help, and in the work of adapting basements and other buried spaces as antiradiation shelters or building the simplest shelters (a slit trench or a covered section of trench). Such deficiencies also were noted earlier, but apparently the necessary conclusions were not drawn everywhere. Therefore more vigorous and effective steps must be taken to put an end to these deficiencies.

Where should emphasis be placed in the new training year? We will emphasize above all that the key for CD bodies at all levels remains the task of further improving the readiness of national economic installations for stable work under difficult conditions. We must persistently try to ensure that every trainee has a firm knowledge of his CD duties and is able to function precisely and competently in a varying situation.

The chief emphasis in organizing the training must be focused on a comprehensive improvement in the quality of training leaders and formation commanders as the basic component in the overall civil defense system, since implementation of CD measures depends on this to a decisive extent. While continuing to introduce the organizational and methods lines of new programs into the training process, it is important not to overlook such matters as perfecting skills in the firm, capable management of CD measures in any situation.

Much must be done i.e. the current year to reorganize the training of formations in connection with their transfer to a new program designed for three years. In contrast to the previous program, it permits a successive build-up and improvement in general and specialized knowledge and in the techniques and skills of conducting SNAVR [rescue and emergency reconstruction work], in making detachments, teams and groups cohesive, and in preparing them for practical implementation of CD measures. Each formation member is given a final grade at the end of the training year.

As before, the basis of formation training is the tactical-special exercises and the personnel's passing (fulfillment) of the norms, a collection of which was approved by the USSR Chief of Civil Defense in September of this year. For this reason the CD staffs of oblasts, cities and rayons must see to it that these documents (the program and the collection) are present at each national economic installation and they must give their leaders assistance in preparing and conducting classes and exercises and in establishing the requisite training facility. All means must be used to ensure that each exercise is carefully thought out and prepared and that the exercise plan is filled with a difficult situation contributing to the trainees' development of high moral-psychological staunchness and physical endurance.

Experience shows that it is advisable for CD chiefs to meet more often with formation personnel, both commanders and rank-and-file formation members. It is only on this condition that one can fully master the situation, i.e., know the true local state of affairs: how subordinates live, what they are thinking, what they are striving for and what are their real successes.

The training of workers, employees and kolkhoz members under the program published in 1982 is coming to a conclusion in the training year which has begun. For this reason the CD staffs, especially those of national economic installations, will have to work in earnest so that each hour and each minute of training time is used to improve and deepen knowledge of the third-year subjects and knowledge for the entire three-year training cycle as a whole. During the classes we must strive for the trainees' firm mastery of their CD duties and of techniques and skills in using individual and collective

gear, in the ability to function in response to civil defense warning signals, and the ability to perform the work of sealing their residences, protecting food, food materials and water against contamination, adapting basements and other buried spaces as antiradiation shelters, and building the simplest shelters for themselves and their families.

Even now we must think out and organize the work to set up a commission to give trainees quizzes for the entire three-year course and to issue an appropriate certificate to those who pass the test. It is best to make such certificate forms right at a national economic installation which has a printing facility and, where such a facility is absent, to conclude an appropriate contract with a rayon printing house. Responsibility for timely preparation of forms and for organizing and conducting the quizzes rests with CD chiefs of cities, rayons, and national economic installations.

Concern also must be shown for the prompt quality training of instructors of classes with workers, employees and kolkhoz members. An installation training facility is used above all for these purposes. Such training also can be organized on the basis of rayon or city CD courses if conditions are favorable. Responsibility for accomplishing this task rests with installation CD chiefs and their staffs.

Relying on the experience of past years, we believe that training for students and pupils throughout the country as a whole is being carried on in an organized manner. Their knowledge deepens from year to year and their skills in defense against mass destruction weapons improves. But some instances are noted where training is conducted at a poor methods level and in a formal manner (the Tashkent Electrical Engineering Institute, the Fergana Polytechnical Institute, the Moscow Electromechanical Tekhnikum, and the Staraya Russa Secondary School No 5 of Novgorod Oblast). CD staff workers obviously must strengthen supervision over the quality with which students and pupils are trained in the "Civil Defense" course and must help educational institution leaders improve the organizational and methods level of classes.

The new training year must become a year of further improvement in integrated exercises (drills) at national economic installations. These have been and remain one of the most important forms of preparing an installation to conduct CD and to improve its stable work in wartime. Consequently the task is to use all measures to improve the organizational and methods level of exercises and to use formations at full strength and the largest possible number of workers, employees and kolkhoz members in the exercises. There also has to be concern for completely supplying them with material-technical resources in order to create a difficult, instructive situation and a broad front for performing practical work in the exercises. Relying on the experience we have acquired, we must thoughtfully plan and support their conduct within the planned time periods, at a high methods level, and combining them with other exercises where possible to avoid instances of duplication and consequently of unjustified material losses.

The central task for the CD courses is to strengthen the organizational and training methods work on the basis of the adoption of the new program's requirements, guidelines and recommendations as well as the generalized experience of course work in training practice. Every student, especially in management groups, must thoroughly study and firmly know the requirements of normative documents on organizing and conducting CD in the rayon or city or at a national economic installation. The chief concern of the courses is to teach them to draw up plans and to skillfully manage subordinate CD forces and assets in peacetime and wartime. To this end it is necessary to persistently improve the methodology of instruction, to practice the bulk of topics directly at the installations assigned to the courses with use of their training facilities, and to use installation leaders and experienced specialists for holding classes and exchanging experience.

It is also important not to lose sight of such important directions as raising the ideological-theoretical level of instructors and masters of production training, further deepening their specialized CD knowledge, improving military-science work at republic, kray and oblast courses, and generalizing and disseminating foremost experience. I will emphasize that a new special program has been implemented for newly accepted masters of production training which permits their purposeful preparation for practical work in the courses. CD staffs and courses must strictly follow organizational-methods guidelines for the program.

All this is aimed at achieving the main goal of quality training of the students, especially in management groups, strengthening the connection between training and life, and perfecting the entire training process as a whole.

In organizing the training CD chiefs, staffs and courses must provide for all classes to have a competitive nature and to be imbued with a spirit of rivalry and competitiveness, especially when trainees are being tested on CD norms and during integrated exercises (installation drills). This will increase the trainees' interest in achieving high indicators and in quality performance of their assigned tasks.

A comprehensive strengthening of civil defense propaganda and an improvement in its ideological and scientific level and effectiveness also will contribute to improved training of the country's population in defense against mass destruction weapons. Such propaganda must be conducted in light of demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and be tied in closely with the organizational and political work of party organizations of CD staffs and courses and of national economic installations. There should be extensive use made of preparations by party members and all the Soviet people for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War in order to improve the level of all civil defense work. The propagandist's truthful word must reach the heart and mind of every worker, employee, kolkhoz member, student and pupil.

Only the full and quality accomplishment of tasks planned for the new training year will permit a rise in the readiness level of the entire civil defense system, and this is our chief concern.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

TALK ON CIVIL DEFENSE IN LITHUANIA

LD251328 Vil'nyus Domestic Service in Russian 1231 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Talk on civil defense by (Iliya Grigoryevich Onkolin), deputy chief of civil defense staff at the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education--monitored in progress]

[Text] The attractive nature of its measures provokes great interest among the pupils, serves as an incentive to improve knowledge and acquire practical skills in defense against modern weapons, and plays an important part in the propagation of knowledge in civil defense and in military-patriotic education.

In order to render assistance in the preparations to carry out civil defense days, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and the USSR Gosprofobr have worked out corresponding methodical recommendations.

Last year Civil Defense Days at many vocational-technical schools were of a high standard. Their preparations involved the commanders, Komsomol organizations, masters of production training, and teachers. Each year demonstration Civil Defense Days take place at one or two vocational technical schools in the republic. During these days pupils exchange experience on ways to improve organization.

Good work in the carrying out of demonstration Civil Defense Days at secondary vocational-technical schools No 40 and 49 in Kaunas, No 39 in Elektrenai, No 41 in Klaipeda, No 43 in Siauliai, No 45 in Kursenai and No 25 in Vilnius must be mentioned.

Good results in fulfilling civil defense norms have been achieved by the team of the vocational-technical school No 45 in Kursenai at the all-union final contests of the Komsomol military-sport game "orlenok" in Tambov.

In order to ensure practical training, we have set up a good training-material base. Last year work was continuing on its expansion and strengthening. At present the majority of schools in the republic have individual civil defense classes, training shelters, and places for fulfilling civil defense

norms. Thirty-five vocational-technical schools have training villages for civil defense and initial military training. The number and quality of exemplary vocational-technical schools are growing where demonstration training, civil defense days, training-methodical gatherings, training of methodical sections take place and where propaganda of civil defense knowledge is carried out.

At present we have such schools in each part of the republic. They are vocational technical schools № 25 and 33 in Vilnius, № 40 in Kaunas, № 41 in Klaipeda, № 45 in Kursenal, № 24 in Panavezys, № 58 in Balbieriskis and № 50 in Mzeikiai.

The setting up and improvement of the training-material base is facilitated to a great extent by the holding of annual reviews and contests of the training-material base. At the republican reviews and contests of general education schools and vocational technical schools held by the republican civil defense headquarters our vocational technical schools occupy, as a rule, first places and are mentioned in the orders of the Lithuanian SSR civil defense head.

In many schools, basements under classrooms and hostels are used for equipping complexes in civil defense and initial military training in accordance with the requirements of the program. They include a civil defense classroom, a room for initial military training, a training anti-radiation shelter, a store for civil defense property, a museum of battle and labor glory and all other elements essential for training. Classrooms are equipped with technical means of training. All accommodation of the complex may be used for sheltering people after the "air raid" signal. Such complexes have already been set up in 20 vocational-technical schools in the republic.

The improvement of the training process is facilitated by the work of the methodical commissions attached to the republican training-methodical office of the state committee and the zonal commissions of the ministries. They pay their principal attention in their work to the holding of instructive methodical and demonstration training, open lessons, the exchange of experiences [word indistinct] of the best training-material base.

It is necessary to note that training-methodical commissions in their work extensively use materials from the monthly magazine VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA. Articles published in the civil defense section serve as a good methodical aid in carrying out training with pupils or the permanent staff at schools according to various topics of the program. Zonal commissions at their meetings periodically carry out reviews of and discussions on these articles.

At the beginning of each training year the state committee holds 3-day training-methodical gatherings with the heads of initial military training, teachers in civil defense and commanders of the civil defense staff at schools in order to sum up the results of the previous training year, tasks for the new year and the improvement of the methods and quality of training in civil defense.

In accordance with the plan, control over the progress of training is being systematically exerted. Each year joint examination of the state of affairs in civil defense and the progress of the training process by the state committee and the republican civil defense organs takes place. Problems of civil defense at vocational-technical schools are constantly examined at the meetings of the

collegiums or at the conferences of the leadership of the state committee. Practical decisions on the improvement of the training process, the strengthening of the training-material base and the equipment of protective structures are taken there.

Substantial aid in solving civil defense problems is rendered by the leadership of schools and by party and Komsomol organizations. With their participation preparations for civil defense days are undertaken, plans of measures are discussed at the bureau meetings, measures for the publication of wall posters and action leaflets, for the strengthening of educational and military-patriotic work are prepared. Komsomol members take an active part in the setting up and improvement of the training-material base and contests in civil defense. In carrying out field exercises, the accomplishment of the norms in competition for individual team championship is taking place.

However, one also must mention the existing shortcomings in our work. Heads of some vocational-technical schools, such as No 29 in Siauliai and No 6 in Vilnius still pay insufficient attention to the quality of training pupils and members of staff and do not base themselves sufficiently on the party and Komsomol aktiv in resolving civil defense tasks. Practical training has not yet become the main form of teaching, but is replaced by lectures. The training-material base not everywhere yet corresponds with the requirements in carrying out practical training. Initiative is insufficient in renewing and improving training visual aids, preparing effective models, stands and visual agitation. Technical means of training are not being used to the full although there are sufficient numbers of them. These shortcomings apply to the vocational-technical school No 77 in Salcininkai Rayon, No 76 in Telsiai Rayon and No 74 in Rokiskis Rayon. Heads of individual vocational-technical schools fail to make use of rayon and town courses on civil defense on the spot to improve knowledge of the formation commanders. There are frequent instances when [word indistinct] of training as regards individual categories sent by the courses are not being fulfilled by the schools.

These problems are being periodically examined at the conferences of the leading staff of the state committee and practical measures are outlined to eliminate the existing shortcomings and strengthen control over the rendering of aid to schools.

Fulfilling the decisions of the party and government the workers of the republican system of vocational-technical education will continue to improve civil defense and the quality of educating pupils in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and constant readiness to defend the homeland.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

YOUTH MEDICAL TRAINING

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84)  
pp 10-11

[Article by K. Pegelau, senior instructor of Civil Defense [CD] and Medical Training Chair of Gorkiy Pedagogic Institute, Honored Physician of RSFSR, and V. Kupriyanov, candidate of medical sciences: "Acquiring Skill and Conditioning the Character"]

[Text] Medical hygiene training for the broadest layers of the populace acquires great importance in today's situation where imperialism's forces are nurturing increasingly aggressive plans which threaten mankind with the gravest of ordeals. The medical training of female students at pedagogic universities and universities of the arts occupies a special place. It presumes the assimilation of requisite medical knowledge, mastery of practical skills, and moral-psychological conditioning.

This is the principle on which the training process is built at the Gorkiy Pedagogic Institute. The thematic plan is so arranged that theoretical classes on each subject precede preclinical practice. Armed Forces and Great Patriotic War veterans N. Lifanov, I. Vorob'yev, M. Manevich, V. Chenin and L. Shmelev teach the women students the rudiments of modern medical support in specially equipped auditoriums.

Great emphasis is placed on the technique of subcutaneous and intramuscular injections, which initially is practiced on molds. The women students learn techniques of applying bandages, splints and tourniquets for wounds, fractures and bleeding in a near-real situation. To this end we set up dressing rooms in specially adapted spaces. Techniques of artificial respiration, closed-heart massage, and giving self-help and mutual help using improvised means and materials are practiced thoroughly for the very same purpose. Only after this are the women students admitted to practical classes in the city's hospitals.

The All-Russian Burn Center of the Gorkiy Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics (GITO) is the primary clinical facility for our university. Here the women students encounter victims close up and receive good conditioning and training. At the hospital they help prepare dressing and operating rooms for work, take part in performing transfusions of blood and blood substitutes, master techniques of applying plaster casts, care for patients, and attend skin grafting operations.

The skills of working in a real situation do not come to them simply or all at once. It is one thing to perform procedures on molds and quite another thing to perform them on patients. Here is where knowledge and moral-volitional indoctrination acquired in classes show up.

Some women students experience fear and uncertainty in the first days of practical work at the hospital. There were also instances of faints at the sight of blood, pus, and a patient's suffering. Instructors also had to listen to statements such as "I can't, I'm afraid, I won't." But all this was at first.

GITO associates and non-T/C instructors of the CD and medical training chair Candidate of Medical Sciences E. Sovo, anesthesiologist-reanimatologist L. Tayts, and operating unit chief P. Mironychev patiently and persistently accustomed the students to the uncustomary situation and inspired the idea that their duty under such conditions was to act vigorously for the sake of people's health. Using the individual approach and considering the features of each student's character, the physicians helped the girls overcome the negative emotions involved with the sight of serious injuries.

A work day at the clinic begins with the attending physician's morning rounds together with a group which usually includes no more than 10-12 persons. After this the trainees are distributed to wards where 2-3 patients are assigned to each one of them. The women students carry out all stages of treatment with the patients under the direction of a physician and the ward nurse.

It should be noted that the majority of the girls successfully cope with their duties and show initiative and an interest in the work. They are so attached to their patients, especially the children, that even following their completion of practical work they take a lively interest in what happens to them, visit them, and some of the girls even get jobs as night duty attendants.

During classes the instructors constantly instil in students the thought of the need to become accustomed to independence, to learn to make decisions on their own and to answer for them. The fact is that while nurses in peacetime operate strictly in conformity with the physician's prescriptions the possibility of making independent decisions in assisting victims is not precluded under emergency conditions. It can be assumed that with an acute shortage of physicians a large number of medical treatments will be assigned to so-called nursing teams. For this reason the women students are used to perform novocaine blocks, subcutaneous and intravenous infusion of antishock fluids and the application of removable plaster casts.

During the hospital work we try to focus the students' attention on those points which may in some way resemble situations in a real stricken area. In so doing we emphasize what bandaging materials, medicines, and methods of their use permit giving medical aid to a large number of victims in a short time and with few personnel.

During classes at the clinic the students see the cases in which antibacterial aerosol preparations are used. They become convinced that medicinal means sprayed in the form of aerosols have certain advantages.

A critique of histories of illnesses also is conducted in the classes. Specific examples are used to examine the reasons for and mechanism of an injury. Medical aid is traced by stages: at the site of the incident (as self-help and mutual help), in general surgical departments of a rayon or city hospital, and in a specialized hospital. An analogy is drawn with the stages of medical evacuation under conditions of a center of mass destruction.

A practice which has become established in recent years of using the best students in the second year of training to hold classes on medical subjects with the institute's permanent party is a good school of training and indoctrination. This is done in preparation for special tactical and other CD exercises.

The medical training classes in our university are connected inseparably with an entire set of measures of a strictly indoctrinal nature. These include tours to places of revolutionary, labor and combat glory, excursions to Lenin locations, and talks at the "Women in Medicine Who are Heroes of the Soviet Union" display and in courage lessons, which are the practice in the university.

Great Patriotic War participants HSU D. Aristarkhov, Professor L. Shaldybin and Professor I. Orfanov perform extensive work to indoctrinate the student youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism. Their talks on military-patriotic subjects in the institute's auditoriums and dormitories are always lively and interesting.

A traditional Donor's Day has become an important patriotic measure at the institute. The rectorate, the party and Komsomol buros, and instructors in medicine of the CD and medical training chair take an active part in organizing this day. Talks and meetings with Honored Donors of the USSR are held the day before, and displays and agitation posters are hung. A competition unfolds among faculties for best results in free blood donations. In their years of study many students have become repeated donors. For example, L. Gulyalova, L. Barantseva, V. Ostapenko and others performed this patriotic duty more than eight times.

We also remember the following instances. Two patients who received extensive thermal burns were delivered to the 33d City Hospital by ambulance in a serious condition. Much blood was required to save them. Then N. Koznechenko, N. Mal'kova, T. Gil'mutdinova, N. Piskayeva and N. Mikhaylova, students of the pedagogic faculty who at that time were in the hospital on clinical practice in surgery, volunteered to help and gave their blood free to the burn victims. In exactly the same way, natural geography students N. Markova, A. Shanina, F. Yegoshina, T. Smirnova and T. Shvechkova during their duty at the hospital came to the help of a child who had received a serious injury. Such examples are not isolated instances.

All our experience indicates that a precisely organized pedagogic process which combines classes in the auditorium and hospital with activities of an indoctrinal nature permits the successful accomplishment of the task of preparing cadres called upon to function under very difficult conditions of a center of mass destruction. Skill can be acquired and the character conditioned only in this way.

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CSO: 1801/141

CIVIL DEFENSE

LETTER TO VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA EDITOR: CD INSTRUCTORS

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84)  
p 11

[Letter to editors from A. Podoprelov, chief of CD courses of Leninskiy Rayon,  
city of Kerch: "Your Opinion?: There has to be Order"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that civil defense classes are given in school  
in the 2d, 5th, 9th and 10th grades. Their effectiveness depends largely on  
the quality with which military instructors and teachers are trained at CD  
courses. Just how is the training organized in our rayon for second-grade  
teachers and for fifth-grade class instructors?

The plan for filling out CD courses with students is drawn up before the  
beginning of the training year. It also indicates the dates for training  
teachers and class instructors, which are first coordinated with rayon and  
city public education departments.

Course workers prepare thoroughly and with special responsibility for classes  
with this category of trainees. Unfortunately, not everything depends on  
them. Hindrances are regularly encountered during teacher training which the  
course workers alone are incapable of overcoming.

The fact is that classes with teachers are planned for the days of the January  
vacation, but city and rayon public education departments hold their methods  
conferences and other conferences and activities at this same time. It often  
happens that after arriving for our assembly the fifth-grade class instructor  
or second-grade teacher announces that he can attend class only two hours and  
then must travel to the methods conference where he is giving a briefing or a  
report. At the end of the first day of classes another comrade warns that he  
will come only at 11 o'clock on the following day, since he too is speaking at  
a conference. Teachers are diverted from classes for various reasons in the  
rural rayons during the CD assembly.

We realize that the activities for which teachers leave the CD classes are  
important and necessary, but the fact is that civil defense training is no  
less important. Just what will be the quality of pupils' classes if the  
teachers themselves have not undergone training at the courses or received the  
requisite knowledge?

It is also impossible not to mention the moral aspect of the matter. If teachers see the ease with which public education bodies divert them from civil defense classes, a doubt as to the importance of this work arises automatically in their minds. We believe that it is fundamentally wrong to plan several activities for one and the same time.

Mention also should be made about the attitude of the teachers themselves. There are among them those people (albeit few) who clearly fail to understand their role in giving pupils civil defense training. One sometimes hears statements that this allegedly is not their job and they are not obligated to do it. Such sentiments are the result of incomplete work both by public education bodies and by civil defense courses.

For our part, we of course try to persuade such teachers and explain their role in the important job of the schoolchildren's CD training, but the public education bodies too must have their significant say.

Of course there are pedagogic collectives which treat civil defense with a full understanding of its role under present-day conditions. We are convinced of this when we check the class process in the schools. Matters are very well arranged in Secondary School No 20, the base CD school in our rayon. Military instructor Zh. Meshcheryakov performs much work here. A good CD classroom has been organized in the school and the school has a training compound thanks to his vigorous efforts and initiative. The military instructor gives teachers assistance in preparing and conducting civil defense classes. It was no accident that he was awarded the "Outstanding in Ukrainian SSR Education" badge or that his portrait is on the Honor Board of the rayon's best workers.

Our rayon has much that is positive in the schoolchildren's civil defense training. Nevertheless, the deficiencies mentioned earlier disturb us CD course workers very much.

There is a proposal to regulate teacher training so that they are not diverted to other activities on the days of CD course assemblies no matter how important the activities may be from the standpoint of public education bodies. In this connection perhaps it is advisable to plan CD courses with teachers not for the winter vacation, but for another time such as before the beginning of the academic year in schools or after the first quarter?

From the editors. It is not by chance that this article on an important subject--ways of improving the schoolchildren's training--is being published in the "Your Opinion?" column. Comrade Podoprelov posed the question in a discussion form and named as one of the serious hindrances the insufficient attention to civil defense training on the part of certain teachers and public education bodies.

In inviting teachers to express their opinions on this matter, the editors hope that various factors affecting the

quality of civil defense instruction in the school will be touched upon in the course of discussion. Let's try to gain an objective understanding together as to why pupils in some schools demonstrate firm knowledge and skills in civil defense from year to year, while pupils in other schools cannot answer the simplest question or fulfill a norm. Where are the teachers performing incomplete work here, and where are CD course workers doing so? How do the readers picture ways to further improve civil defense training for pupils of schools of general education and vocational-technical schools?

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AFGHANISTAN

STORY OF USSR SOLDIER'S HEROISM

LD262137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The main street in the Moldavian village of Bolshoy (?Malaykish) has been named after Private (Aleksandr Rusyanovskiy); this is how fellow villagers have decided to immortalize the memory of the young soldier. Everybody remembers the former collective farm driver well. Sasha worked with his father Grigorii Yefimych. From the very first year the Rusyanovskiy family team became the leader of the Krasnyy Oktyabr collective farm drivers' socialist competition. Their portraits were placed on the collective farm's roll of honor. Sasha heard about this when he was already a soldier: it happened when he was serving as part of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. His Ural [type of truck] traveled hundreds of kilometers over roads and passes. The motor column in which Private Rusyanovskiy was serving supplied Afghan towns and settlements with produce, medicines, schoolbooks and machinery. Neither the dushman ambushes nor the mines on the roads hindered the Soviet soldiers in fulfilling their internationalist duty. Every time the column delivered the freight to the intended place.

This run to the far-away mountain settlement of (?Heiraton) differed in few respects from other ones: The column of produce was headed by the most experienced driver, the Komsomol member Aleksandr Rusyanovskiy. Ahead of him he could see a sharp turn, and Aleksandr concentrated all his attention on the narrow band of the road. Suddenly a bus came out from behind the rock face. Not coping with steering, the Afghan driver turned onto the lane of oncoming traffic. The moments remaining for the Soviet soldier to avoid a calamity could be counted. He distinctly saw the frightened faces of the people and the little children, and not wavering, took the decision: With a sharp turn of the wheel, he directed his vehicle into the precipice.

Having sacrificed himself, Rusyanovskiy saved the lives of 30 people. His fellow villagers hold his memory sacred. Exhibits at the village museum of labor and battle glory tell about the soldier's feet. Frequent guests here are Pioneers from the local school whose squad bears the name of Aleksandr Rusyanovskiy. A prize has been named after him: the Komsomol awards it to the best drivers on the farm.

CSO: 1801/164

AFGHANISTAN

TRUD DESCRIBES ACTION AGAINST REBEL AMBUSH

PM251437 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Feb 85 p 4

[Own special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev dispatch: "Battalion of Four"]

[Excerpts] "You really must visit Captain Dementyev's assault battalion. Bold and worthy lads serve in it. They recently gave a grand account of themselves when they were ambushed by dushmans. They withstood a difficult clash. And they won..." [From a conversation at headquarters].

...The company set off for the mountains. Rather, it flew there by helicopter. It was detailed to guard important targets. That was the order. An ordinary soldier's job. Everyone knew what to take: a rucksack with dry rations, water bottles, helmets, and bulletproof vests. And, of course, weapons and ammunition. The good, experienced soldier will put the jar of stew to one side but will take without fail his own drum magazine for his submachinegun and grab a couple of grenades. Of course, the assault troops also had heavy machineguns, mortars.... And the most important thing—good spirits and a sense of fellowship.

The region where the servicemen were going was a dangerous one. Boulders hung in giant clusters over narrow mountain paths and the small-dry bed of a stream. The road was crossed several times by yellowish lynx, which looked in surprise at the men. Silent black kites circled above looking for prey. But it was not the animals and the birds of prey which were frightening. Armed gangs would often appear there. So they had to have their ears pricked and a close eye of the situation.

Heavy machinegun fire suddenly came from the tall, steep cliff rising to the right behind the servicemen. There were four men in Turusunbayev's group apart from himself. Junior Sergeants Yuriy Sukhoveyev, Bigidzhon Khazanov, and Vasiliy Migdalyayev, strapping broad-shouldered lads who had already been under fire in the mountains many times and knew their difficult army service inside out.

Turusunbayev, hearing the firing from behind, realized that it was a trap. A couple of minutes later heavy machineguns began firing from the flanks and in front. They quickly went to ground, each one choosing a large rock for cover.

The officer gave the order to disperse--to make the dushmans think there were a lot of men....

Yes, our lads will remember that terrible night for a long time, perhaps for their entire lives. The bandits kept up constant submachinegun and machinegun fire and sent up flares on the off-chance of spotting the cover the Soviet servicemen were using to repel the attack. And then grenades, bundles of explosives, and mines flew through the darkness. But our lads, having calculated their combat reserves and correctly assessed the situation, skillfully and quickly changed position and fired accurately and with good aim in short bursts at the shadows appearing in the night.

The company commander had already radioed back about what had happened. There was no way of retreating. They had to stick it out. After all, help was bound to come. And then the dushmans would go back into their holes or simply run off. And the servicemen did stick it out.

The officer put Sukhoveyev, a little older and tougher in a complex situation, in the most dangerous place. He had enough ammunition and a mortar with a complete combat reserve. The bandits located the junior sergeant, crept up, and charged: They wanted to take him alive.... They failed. Yuriy tore into them with [word indistinct] of fire and then threw some grenades. The dushmans crept away leaving several corpses on the rocks.

Khasanov and Migdalyayev furiously repulsed the bandits. And Senior Lieutenant Turusunbayev covered first one, then the other. At the most desperate moment he advanced to Sukhoveyev's position. The assault troop officer, who had already graduated from higher command college and served as commander of an airborne assault platoon in the Far East, loved and valued the soldier more than anything in life. He knew that it was his supreme responsibility as an officer and a man for them and their lives and well-being that night. His, Turusunbayev's personal honor and concern. If he lost a soldier, how would he look people, especially their relatives, in the eye?

Fortunately, the officer did not lose any of his men. Help arrived just before morning and they were freed from the infernal ravine. The servicemen later discovered that it was not for nothing that the dushmans were guarding the mountain paths in this area. They had been trying to prevent anyone from going there. If the worst came to the worst they would destroy any living thing getting in their way.

It turned out that a large caravan of weapons was traveling to this area from Pakistan. It had moved secretly, by night, only occasionally lighting the way with pocket flashlights. Noiseless and unhurried, stretching for around 1.5 km. The mules were loaded with enormous bundles of submachineguns, heavy machineguns, mortars, mines, shells, and sniper rifles. In short, an entire arsenal. When Afghan servicemen routed the caravan, seized the weapons and ammunition, and stopped an armed provocation, I was shown some of the foreign "trophies" that had been seized. All the weapons were modern, cast in burnished steel, and well oiled and packed. There were labels and stamps from many countries--Britain, Italy, Israel, Egypt.... Just think how many countries the U.S. special services have involved in the barbaric, undeclared war against a peaceful sovereign state.

And what about our heroic battalion of four .." They are continuing their difficult service. The lads have been given high awards. Igor Turusunbayev still waits impatiently for letters from near Kiev. His fearless sergeants Sukhoveyev, Khasanov, and Migdalyayev think of their relatives and prepare to return to their working collectives. To return and tell their workmates.

"We carried out the motherland's task and our international duty...!"

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AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTANIS FIGHT, SPY AGAINST DRA

LD192229 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS)--Of the blood spilt, this is how an anonymous author headed his article in URDU DIGEST, the journal of the Pakistani right-wing religious party Jammat-i-Islami, G. Melikyants writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. The article in URDU DIGEST describes how a group of Pakistanis who crossed illegally the Afghan border travelled over the provinces Paktia and Paktika, visited centres of counterrevolutionary gangs, met their compatriots taking part in various terroristic actions in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It was the first time that members of the Jamaat-i-Islami party openly admitted, writing in the journal, that there are Pakistanis among those who sow death on Afghan land, the citizens of the country which assures the whole world of its non-interference in Afghanistan's affairs. What was secret has now been revealed.

It is characteristic, IZVESTIYA stresses in this connection, that the Ministry of Information of Pakistan's military government warned the journal that it should not publish such writings any more.

It is possible to impose a ban on writings, but truth can no longer be concealed. Even high-ranking officers of Pakistan's military counter-intelligence admit that many operations on the Afghan territory are staged not by counterrevolutionaries but by Pakistani special units. Numerous Pakistani officers are instructors and advisers in the gangs. They train rebels, work out plans of bandit operations, perform assignments for spying.

Pakistani diplomats are spying in Afghanistan, too. In a word, all assurances of the Pakistani Government of non-interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan mean deception of the world public opinion. Interference becomes commonplace. It is manifested in different forms, including the staging of border clashes. There are various centres for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the territory of Pakistan. The instructors in those centres are different, but their aim is one and the same, the training of counterrevolutionaries in the use of fire arms, methods of sabotage and terror. Besides Americans, the instructors include many citizens of the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. But there is a particularly large number of Pakistanis.

One of the main cares of Islamabad is to prevent the flow of Afghans back home. And this flow is increasing. At the same time, everything is being done to force the population of border districts of Afghanistan to cross into Pakistan.

The interest in "refugees" has another aspect: Many of them are being trained for the use against neighbouring India. On recommendation of U.S. advisers, the Pakistani generals set up a special training centre in Punjab. Many Afghans having the command of Urdu have been resettled there from other provinces. A number of them have already undergone military training at Kariyana, not far from Lahore, were supplied with forged passports, money and brought to India on a "strategic" assignment to collect intelligence information, to stir up religious strife among the Indian population and, certainly, to do everything so that relations between India and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should deteriorate.

It is possible to give many examples of Islamabad's direct and ever widening participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. And no matter how the Ziaul Haq administration might camouflage its actions, its hostile position with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its support and arming of the Afghan counterrevolution are obvious, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

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AFGHANISTAN

DRA OFFICER DESCRIBES BORDER VILLAGE'S PLIGHT

PM111431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Lt Col Abdol Latif under the rubric "Dispatch From Afghanistan": "Where the Shells Are Coming From"; first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Barikot.--For almost 6 months now the name of this small Afghan population center of some 1,500 inhabitants on the border with Pakistan has been almost constantly in the Kabul newspapers. All this time, despite the Afghan side's repeated protests, barbaric shelling of the settlement from Pakistani territory has continued.

The fate of Barikot is shared by another settlement near the Afghan-Pakistani border--Chamkani. And recently it also befell (Bangash)...

Barikot, Kabul--For some time now the interference in the internal affairs of the DRA on the part of Pakistan, which has been transformed by imperialist and regional reaction into a bridgehead for waging the undeclared war against the Afghan people, has not only been intensifying but has assumed a qualitatively new character.

Whereas formerly this neighboring but by no means good-neighborly state was used primarily to train counterrevolutionary gangs to be subsequently infiltrated into democratic Afghanistan, and also as a mouthpiece to pour out slanderous fabrications distorting the real situation in the DRA, the true meaning of Afghan-Soviet relations, and the aims of the limited Soviet military contingent's stay in our country, Pakistan has now, in addition, become a fire position--in the fullest meaning of the word--from which mortar bombs and shells are hurled across the border at peaceful Afghan inhabitants.

The term "imperialist aggression" is now assuming new shades of meaning for us Afghans. It is not just that the correlation between political and military interference in the DRA's internal affairs is changing in favor of the latter. Military interference is becoming direct and immediate.

Getting through to Barikot was not easy. The four helicopters, laden with food for the inhabitants of the settlement, took it in turn to land. First one went down, keeping within the area for which the other three, circling overhead, provided fire cover while it landed, unloaded, and took off again....

Then the next and so on.... And all this to the accompaniment of heavy caliber machinegun fire from the Pakistani side. Not every landing passes without casualties.

Barikot lies in a deep, picturesque valley through which the Konar River runs. Just 1 km away, to either side, tower the mountains with their steep, almost vertical slopes. The Afghan-Pakistani border runs along the mountain ridge. The mountains surrounding Barikot--as distinct from other parts of Afghanistan--are wooded and teem with dushman like a plague of snakes. Mir Zaman, Mohammad Zarin, Moulawi Rustam, Mohammad Zahir, (Gul Akbar), nur Mohammad, Moulawi (Tor), engineer Kashmir--these are by no means all the gang leaders who hold sway here. There is only one explanation for their survival--the proximity of Pakistan. The proximity of the border enables the rebels to slip swiftly away from retribution, sit it out abroad, get their gangs back up to strength, replenish their weapon, ammunition, equipment and food stocks. And then return to Afghanistan again.

The gangs total 30, 50, 120, 150 and 200 men and Mir Zaman even has 470.... Infantrymen of the Barikot garrison, units of the sarandoy (people's militia), and fighters of the border guard and self-defense detachments engaged in fire fights with gangs of this size virtually every day.

The posts which surround Barikot make it impossible for the dushman to get close to the settlement. This makes it inadvisable for the bandits to subject Barikot to fire from Afghan territory. They might give away their position by firing and come under artillery shelling themselves or be attacked by mobile units of the Afghan ground forces of the sarandoy.

[PM111432] The many, invariably unsuccessful attempts to get through to Barikot, at least to within the range of small arms fire, and the tangible losses inflicted on them by army units have forced the rebels to give up such attacks and, transferring their fire positions "behind a safety screen" to go over to laying siege to Barikot...from the Pakistani side.

For them this "safety screen" is the Afghan-Pakistani border. The rebels and Ziaul Haq's regime, which kindly put Pakistani territory at their disposal so that they could site mortars, recoilless guns, and heavy caliber machineguns there to fire on the inhabitants of Barikot, assumed, not without reason that beyond the border the bandits will be safe.

A sly guy prefers to admit to minor misdemeanor in the hope of making people believe that he is not guilty of a major one. The Pakistani authorities are now trying to do something of this kind. By silence, which can be taken as a sign of assent, they as it were admit to the mortar, artillery, and machinegun attacks from Pakistani territory against Barikot and other Afghan population centers. But Islamabad hotly denies any participation by Pakistani armed forces in the acts of aggression against the DRA.

The latter, to put it mildly, does not correspond to reality. Reports constantly coming in from Afghan posts located around Barikot from which it is possible to see into Pakistan speak of the presence of Pakistani servicemen

at fire positions during shelling. I also want to mention that shells have fallen on Barikot which came from further away. And they were of a caliber which, as far as is known, the dushman do not have. As the DRA Foreign Ministry stated recently, over the past 2 months alone Pakistani armed forces subjected the territory of Afghanistan to long-range artillery fire 19 times.

In Afghanistan, with its inaccessible mountains and undeveloped road network, settlements like Barikot, cut off from the economic centers, have always depended on subsistence economy. Supplies from the center, in addition to what they had managed to get by on for centuries, began immediately after the revolution but were soon substantially reduced owing to the growing scale of the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan.

Knowing that Barikot eats mainly what it grows itself, the rebels decided to dictate their will by means of...starving it. Pinning the settlement to the Pakistani border by mounting a "horseshoe-shaped blockade," the dushman made deliveries of food to the inhabitants by land too risky. Virtually the only thing still in operation is the airborne "lifeline."

Were it not for the shelling from Pakistani territory, life in Barikot would be proceeding normally by current standards. But...

In the summer, when the wheat ears were swelling and needed water, the dushman succeeded in damming the main irrigation canal. The fire from behind the mountain ridge made it impossible to get near the dam. Nonetheless, the blockage was removed, at the cost of several soldiers' lives. The servicemen did not let civilians near this risky job. The people of Barikot will preserve forever the memory of Senior Lieutenant (Alkhamuddin), Lieutenant Abdul Wahed, and Private (Gulyam Khaydar), who gave their lives for the settlement's survival. But a few days without water were enough for the burning sun to scorch part of the harvest.

The harvest too cost blood. As soon as people appeared in the fields, they were immediately shot at from across the border. The grain was gathered and threshed only at night....

...And here we are in Barikot. "We" meaning a group of officers of the general staff and the main political directorate of the DRA army. It would be a normal visit to the troops were it not for Barikot's special circumstances. In addition to checking the garrison's combat readiness and training there are many questions to be solved relating to insuring the settlement's survival.

[PM111433] It is now sowing time. But there is not a soul in the fields during the day. The peasants still go out to work only when darkness falls, shielding them from the guns, mortars, and heavy caliber machineguns aimed at them from Pakistan. Every meter is covered, after all. The bandits do not even spare children. Six-year old Patima went beyond the mud wall and a mortar bomb exploded right next to her...13-year old Farmina tried to cross the bridge over the river by day and a burst from a heavy caliber machinegun cut her down too...of the 210 families in Barikot there is not one that has not suffered. Ten houses have been destroyed, including both the boys' and

the girls' school. Both these buildings came under particularly heavy fire: for the counterrevolutionaries education was, is, and will be, one of their "worst" enemies.

One day, after the girls' school had been pounded, an unexploded shell with American markings from a recoilless gun was found. What a "gift" to Afghan children about whose fate the U.S. President is so fond of holding forth.

Barikot is not a passive target. Barikot is fighting. And it is fighting well--without help from Pakistan, the dushman could not get by. The garrison in particular is fighting. Captain (Zalmay), Senior Lieutenants (Basir, Gul Mohammad, and Gulyam Rakhman) and their subordinates are fighting the enemy bravely. The 33-member Barikot party organization is fighting. The youth organization, the 45 members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, are fighting. Everyone, young and old, is fighting. Alongside the army posts, in the gaps between them, are patrols of the (malishey)--the people's border guard--and self-defense fighters.

Barikot is fighting.

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